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Daily Report

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Japan

Agency Not To Renegotiate U.S. Fishing Pact

OW2405081289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT
24 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The Fisheries Agency said Wednesday it sees no need to reopen talks on a driftnet pact which the United States reportedly wants to renegotiate.

U.S. officials had said in Washington on Tuesday that Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher has decided to ask the State Department to renegotiate the driftnet pact, a decision which was welcomed by U.S. legislators and environmentalists who are critical of the pact.

The Fisheries Agency said on hearing about the decision that a request for renegotiation, if made, would be "extremely unjust."

Officials said the two sides had agreed on the pact, which involves strengthening of monitoring of Japanese drift-net fishing, in negotiations in Tokyo at the beginning of this month.

U.S. representatives at the meeting agreed with the decision, they said.

Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea are under fire in the U.S. for their alleged catching of salmon by driftnet fishing vessels in international waters, while conservationists also argue that Japanese boats accidentally net fur seals and dolphins along with salmon.

If Japan cannot show it has enforced monitoring of fishing activities in the high seas by June 19, the U.S. may put into effect a law banning fishery imports, sources said.

Fisheries Agency officials stressed they saw no need to reopen talks, but said if the U.S. makes an official request for renegotiation, they would carefully consider the demand and take appropriate steps.

This year, a total of 460 vessels from the Hokkaido, Tohoku, and Kanto regions are scheduled to take part in a dragnet fishing. The first group has already left ports with a Canadian observer on board.

Okinawa Governor, Uno Discuss H-Bomb Incident

OW2305171889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT
17 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Okinawa Gov. Junji Nishime called on the central government Wednesday to thoroughly investigate a 1965 incident in which a U.S. plane carrying a hydrogen bomb fell off an aircraft carrier near Okinawa.

Nishime, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno at the Diet, also called on the government to waste no time in working out a set of clearcut measures to deal with all aspects of the situation.

He said disenchantment with the government is growing among Okinawans.

The plane fell off the aircraft carrier "Ticonderoga" some 200 kilometers off Okinawa and sank, releasing radioactive materials into the sea, according to an official U.S. report.

Uno promised to respond, including possibly visiting the island himself and dispatching a permanent "ambassador to Okinawa" to deal with recurring problems associated with the massive U.S. military presence there.

If realized, the ambassador would be Japan's third domestic envoy after ambassadors to Osaka and Hokkaido.

Nishime called on the government to strictly enforce Japan's three nonnuclear principles, a government policy expounded in 1968, some two years after the H-bomb incident involving the "Ticonderoga".

The policy prohibits the introduction, manufacture and possession of nuclear weapons, but it is alleged that U.S. naval ships and submarines bearing nuclear weapons routinely make stopovers at Japanese naval ports with the tacit agreement of the Japanese Government.

The U.S. maintains a policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its naval vessels carry nuclear weapons.

Uno's meeting with the Okinawan governor on the "Ticonderoga" issue follows similar talks Tuesday with the mayors of three naval port cities—Yokosuka, Sasebo and Kure—and a mayoral representative from Maizuru.

Uno told Nishime that he was shocked when he first heard that the accident had occurred so close to Okinawa and promptly filed an inquiry with the U.S. Government.

The Foreign Ministry claims it did not know about the accident's proximity to Japan until it was reported recently in the media.

Uno, answering questions from opposition members earlier in the Diet, said that a U.S. summary of 32 nuclear accidents, made public in 1981, stated only that the accident occurred some 500 miles (800 kilometers) off the Asian mainland.

Uno said the Pentagon explained Monday that the bomb would never explode and posed no environmental danger, although it presumably released "nuclear materials" into the hydrosphere when it broke up under tremendous water pressure while sinking.

He said that the Foreign Ministry convened a meeting of experts from the ministries concerned on the same day as the report.

The experts were asked to study the U.S. explanation and come up with a list of items on which Japan should request further clarification from the U.S.

Uno reiterated the official line that the U.S. explanation "carries weight," but he said Japan nevertheless feels "great anxiety" and must therefore take an independent look at the environmental impact of the accident.

"We must shed light on the matter ourselves to remove the anxiety of the public and the inhabitants of Okinawa," he said.

Moichi Miyazaki, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, also answering questions in the House of Councillors Budget Committee, said that his agency has not launched a special survey to determine the environmental impact of the accident.

But he said the agency already carries out periodic shallow depth testings to determine levels of radioactivity and has found no drastic abnormalities in Japanese waters in the last 20 years.

He noted that the "Ticonderoga" incident involves the exposure of nuclear materials to sea water at depths of up to 5,000 meters, "a problem our agency has never dealt with before."

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Dietman Renzo Yanagizawa lashed out at the U.S. for failing to inform Japan in 1965 of a nuclear accident close to its shores.

"(The Japanese Government) claims that Japan-U.S. relations are good, but who has ever heard of such a rude thing as not saying a single word on the grounds that the incident occurred in international waters," he said.

In addition to concern about environmental ramifications, opposition parties have pushed the government to confirm reports that the "Ticonderoga" docked two days later in Yokosuka, a city south of Tokyo that is also the location of a major U.S. naval base.

Uno said the government is still checking on the point with the U.S., adding that the government's position on the U.S. role in the incident has not changed from his earlier statements in the Diet.

Uno has told the Diet that there could not have been any nuclear weapons introduced into Japan as the U.S. never made such a request. He has also said Japan accepts the Pentagon's assurances that it has "faithfully honored" its obligations under their bilateral security treaty.

Amami-gun Residents React to Lost H-Bomb

OW2305063389 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
18 May 89 Morning Edition p 21

[Text] Clamor for a thorough investigation and safety measures, such as the retrieval of the lost hydrogen bomb is rife among the people of Kikai-cho and Amami-gun in Kagoshima Prefecture, the "islands closest to" the site of a 1965 incident in which a U.S. Navy shipborne aircraft, carrying a hydrogen bomb, sank. The site of the sinking is about 130 km southeast of Kikai Island and residents of the town are indignant, saying that was "giving priority to the military and ignoring the residents." Reformist political parties and labor unions have already protested. A meeting of all assemblymen of the Amami-gun (14 cities, towns, and villages) is also scheduled to be held in Uken-son on 25 May to adopt special resolutions on 1) thorough investigation and publication of the facts; 2) taking safety measures, including the retrieval of the hydrogen bomb; and 3) strict observance of the three nonnuclear principles.

After the sinking of the hydrogen bomb came into the open, the Communist Party's Amami Area Committee (chairman, Kunikazu Shimanaga), the Amami General Headquarters of the Socialist Party (chairman, Mitsuo Kina), the local labor federation, the Amami Chapter of the Congress for the Prohibition of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and other groups asked Prime Minister Takeshita and Governor Tsuchiya to conduct a thorough investigation into the incident, look into the extent of contamination, prevent pollution, and refuse port calls or passage of U.S. nuclear-powered vessels in the prefecture.

Furthermore, the Nase City Assembly (chairman, Iwao Nagata) held a meeting of the assembly affairs committee on 16 May and decided to move for the adoption of a special resolution on the hydrogen bomb incident at the Amami-wide assemblymen's meeting in Uken-son on 25 May. Assemblymen from 14 cities, towns, and villages in Amami will attend this meeting, which will gather views from the whole of Amami.

The special resolution says, "Nuclear weapons and radioactive contamination are issues having a grave influence on mankind's survival. People of the Amami Islands are deeply concerned about the sinking of the hydrogen bomb-carrying aircraft. The U.S. Government, which did not disclose the incident for 24 years, has to bear serious responsibility. We vigorously protest. It is also extremely regretful that the Japanese Government, while knowing of the incident from 1981, did not conduct any investigation." From the standpoint of safeguarding the islanders' life, property, and living environment the resolution will ask for 1) a thorough investigation of the incident and publication of the outcome; 2) the adoption of safety measures, such as the immediate retrieval or removal of the hydrogen bomb; and 3) adoption of effective measures to enforce the strict observance of the three nonnuclear principles.

Meanwhile, anxiety prevails among the residents of Kikai-cho, the island which is about 130 km from, and nearest to, the site of the sinking. In particular, they have serious misgivings about the failure to disclose the fact that, for 24 years, they have been "living with a nuclear weapon".

Representative of the Association to Safeguard the Sekiren Farmland, which opposes the construction of a Self-Defense Force communications facility (elephant's cage) in the town, Masamaru Katsu said, "The most shocking thing is that this had been kept a secret for 24 years. This is giving priority to military secrets over the people's safety, in total disregard of the residents' welfare. We hope that the retrieval [of the hydrogen bomb] will be implemented as soon as possible. The elephant's cage will be another base giving priority to secrecy. We shall oppose its construction to the end. If carried by the Black Current, there is a possibility that radioactive contamination would have had spread all over the country." He thus expressed a sense of crisis.

Central Bank Ready To Intervene To Check Yen
*OW2305050289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT
23 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—The Bank of Japan is ready to conduct massive intervention to stem the U.S. dollar's advance against the yen, a bank official said Tuesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that such action will be taken when the dollar hits a point where the market is caught in a cautious mood over the dollar's level against the yen.

Describing the dollar's current strength as "overdone," the official warned that a further rise of the dollar will lead to a rise in prices of goods and a widening in Japan's trade surplus.

He made the remarks in reference to the dollar's rise above 143 yen in early Tokyo trading Tuesday.

The dollar hit 143.05 yen at point Tuesday morning, the first rise above the 143 yen mark here since October 23, 1987.

Deputy Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno, meanwhile, said Tuesday that the dollar's sharp rise is attributable to speculation based on the interest-rate gap between Japan and the United States.

Mieno said that there has been no significant change in the economic fundamentals of Japan or the United States.

In remarks made at the day's cabinet meeting on economic matters, Mieno stressed that the central bank will continue to keep a close watch on foreign-exchange

movements with the aim of defending price stability and preventing a slowdown in the pace of reducing the nation's trade surplus, officials said.

Speaking separately to reporters after the cabinet meeting, International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka voiced opposition to a discount-rate hike.

Mitsuzuka said the monetary authorities should combat the dollar's rise against the yen with measures other than a rate hike, such as dollar-selling intervention, for the moment.

He said a discount rate hike would dampen domestic demand and lead to volatile movements in foreign-exchange rates.

Meanwhile, Koichiro Aino, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, indicated Tuesday that it would be better to await price data due for release later this week before carrying out a rate hike.

He was commenting on consumer prices in the Tokyo area for May, due out Friday, and the nation's wholesale prices for the first 10 days of May, due out Thursday.

Speaking to reporters after the cabinet meeting, Aino said the dollar's current strength is an "extreme phenomenon," and expressed concern about its negative impact on Japan's efforts to trim its huge trade surplus.

Aino said, however, that he does not see the current trend continuing in the long run.

Bank Officials Vow To Protect Yen
*OW2405025389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT
24 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Bank of Japan sources on Tuesday expressed concern over the sharply rising dollar and vowed to check its advances through central bank intervention.

The dollar hit 143.70 yen temporarily in Tokyo inter-bank trading Wednesday morning despite the bank's intervention by selling about 300 million dollars minutes after the market opened at 143.15 yen, up 1.20 yen from 141.95 yen at Tuesday's close.

The dollar's upswing has not been stemmed despite interventions by the central banks of major industrial countries, except West Germany.

The sources said central bank intervention is the "sole" tool for preventing the dollar's further appreciation.

The Bank of Japan will keep in close contact with other central banks and conduct even stronger market intervention, the sources said.

Finance Minister Concerned About Inflation

*OW2405081089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT
24 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsu Murayama expressed concern Wednesday over growing inflationary pressure but avoided comment on widespread speculation of an imminent hike in the official discount rate.

Murayama told the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives that the impact on commodity prices of the 3 percent Consumption Tax introduced April 1 was "broadly within expectations."

He added, however, that he is concerned about the undertone of price trends in view of rising upward pressure stemming from higher production costs and brisk domestic market demand.

Coupled with the yen's continued depreciation, the inflationary pressure has fueled speculation that the Bank of Japan is considering raising the discount rate soon.

But Murayama said credit policy should be considered from an overall point of view on the basis of various indicators.

"We should look to the long term, keeping close watch on wholesale prices for the first 10 days of May (to be released next week) and other data," he said.

Government To Relax Curbs on Australian Beef

*OW2005101789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT
20 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Japan has agreed to ease regulations on the import of chilled beef from Australia under a special trading formula, trading sources said Saturday.

The sources said the agreement was reached in negotiations between the Australian meat processing industry and the government-financed Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation.

All beef imports must be channeled through the corporation in principle until they are liberalized in April 1991. Trading firms can import beef in direct deals with foreign suppliers for a portion of Japan's beef import quota allotted to the corporation.

Imports of Australian chilled beef under direct deals between Japanese importers and Australian suppliers have come to a virtual halt as a result of disagreement over interpretation of specifications of beef to be imported by Japan.

Japan currently allows imports of chilled beef only in a full set or beef produced from the whole part of cattle under the direct deal formula.

Australia, however, objected to the regulation and argued that chilled beef produced from 12 parts of cattle should be regarded as a full set.

Japan has accepted the Australian argument, opening the way for imports of Australian chilled beef under the direct deal formula, the sources said.

Police Investigate Firm for Exports to GDR

*OW2405040989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT
24 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Executives of an electrical machinery manufacturing company in Tokyo face arrest on suspicion of illegally exporting nuclear material to East Germany, sources in the Metropolitan Police Department said Wednesday.

The company, Prometron Technics Ltd., is suspected of exporting hafnium, a metallic element occurring in zirconium minerals which can be used to control neutron releases from nuclear reactions, in violation of the rules of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM), the sources said.

COCOM controls the export of strategically sensitive goods to communist countries.

Police have raided the company's offices and homes of its executives, including its president, Hirokuni Matsuda, and seized documents as evidence, the sources said.

The executives, who are being questioned by the police, will be arrested and charged with violation of the Customs Law which prohibits such exports without notification, the sources said.

Executives of the company were not available for comment when telephoned by a reporter.

According to the police sources, Prometron Technics employees are believed to have carried the material to East Germany on several occasions between 1986 and 1987, taking 3 to 5 kilograms there each time.

The sources said hafnium can be used to make control rods for small reactors used in nuclear submarines.

Prometron Technics is a leading manufacturer of air plasma steel cutters as well as of electronics products and has branch offices in East Berlin, Chicago, and Singapore. It has had relations with East Germany since the company was founded in 1973, the sources said.

The company expanded the bilateral business relations after concluding a contract with an East German electronics import and export corporation 10 years ago, the sources said.

According to the sources, the police suspect that East Germany may have pressed Prometron Technics to illegally reexport the material, which was imported from the United States.

Takeshita Meets ROK Presidential Envoy

OW2405061489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT
24 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—South Korean presidential envoy No Chae-pong told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday that President No Tae-u hopes to visit Japan at the earliest opportunity, Foreign Ministry officials said.

No, in a letter to Takeshita, regretted that he had to cancel his scheduled visit to Japan this month, the officials said.

No Chae-pong, special assistant to No, meeting Takeshita at his official residence, handed the letter to the prime minister. Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong was present at the 15-minute session.

The South Korean President said in the letter that there will be no change in personal friendly ties between himself and Takeshita even after Takeshita leaves his post.

The envoy conveyed No's verbal message saying that he highly appreciated Takeshita's decision to resign in order to pave the way for Japan to achieve a fresh development.

No also was quoted as saying that he hopes Takeshita will continue to help achieve closer relationship between the two countries.

Takeshita told the envoy that he will contribute himself to a further expansion of bilateral relations between Japan and South Korea.

No canceled a May 24-27 state visit after Takeshita announced on April 25 that he will step down as prime minister to assume responsibility for political turmoil resulting from the Recruit influence-peddling scandal.

Opposition Parties To Meet Business Group

OW1905134189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT
19 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 19 KYODO—Four opposition parties will hold a meeting on June 5 with the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, one of the country's four major business organizations, to seek support for their plan to forge an opposition coalition government, opposition sources said.

The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party, and the United Social Democratic Party will be represented by their secretaries general and policy chiefs.

Takashi Ishihara, head of Keizai Doyukai and chairman of Nissan Motor Co., and Seiji Tsutsumi, leader of the Seibu Saison Business Group, will attend the session.

North Korea

U.S. Report to UN Called False Propaganda

SK2005051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT
20 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today charges that the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in a so-called "annual report" to the U.N. Security Council some time ago attempted to make their false propaganda sound real, connecting with us in a far-fetched way even the KAL missing incident the truth of which had been disclosed long ago, while alleging that we were violating the Korean Armistice Agreement.

This is an old game of the U.S. imperialists who are used to reversing black and white, a manifestation of their deliberate hostile policy against our republic and a crafty trick to cover up their own true color as the very violator of the armistice agreement, the news analyst says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base and powder keg in the Far East, wantonly violating the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The number of their violations of the armistice agreement and points of agreement between the two sides added up to more than 13,700 in the first four months of the year.

In bringing forward the KAL missing incident again, the U.S. imperialists sought to tarnish the image of our Republic and undermine its authority in the international community and thus justify their occupation of South Korea and aggressive and belligerent moves and evade the responsibility for the increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States is truly interested in peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, it should faithfully implement the Korean Armistice Agreement and agreed points and stop violating them and slandering us on unfounded charges.

The United States must respond to the proposals for talks between the DPRK and the U.S. and tripartite talks at an early date and quit South Korea, taking along all its aggression armed forces.

Military Provocation, Aerial Espionage Claimed
SK2105104389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT
21 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists on May 16 committed an aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea by the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" and, coinciding with this, the South Korean puppets perpetrated a military provocation by firing automatic weapons at a post of our side in the Demilitarized Zone, while repeatedly sending battleships for espionage purpose.

Branding these provocations as planned military acts to save their colonial military fascist rule from a crisis by rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula strained, MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary says:

The military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the sky, on the ground and in the sea these days are part of the new war preparations against the DPRK.

And it must not go unnoticed that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are trying to divert elsewhere the attention of South Korean people who have risen up for independence, democracy and reunification by deliberately creating tension.

In making the situation strained through military provocations against us, they seek to tide over the crisis of the colonial military fascist rule by inciting the consciousness of confrontation among the South Korean people and cracking down more harshly upon the reunification and democratic forces who are calling for independence, democracy and reunification.

This is a trite method employed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets whenever they are faced with a crisis. But, this will not work to anyone. [sentence as received]

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group must give up reckless military actions at once, pondering over the consequences to be entailed by their military provocation.

U.S. Strategy Said Cause of No Tae-u Actions
SK2305053789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT
23 May 89

["Why Does the United States Keep Mum?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—The United States which is fond of styling itself a defender of "democracy" and "human rights" only keeps mum about the brutal fascist rampage of the No Tae-u group in South Korea at a time when the world public opinion expresses indignation and apprehensions about it.

Commenting on this, the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says that there must be a reason for the United States to keep silence about the South Korean situation.

An evident fact is that the United States is engineering the fascist rampage in South Korea and manipulating it behind the scene at present.

It is by no means accidental that wholesale suppression of the forces for independence, democracy and reunification was launched in South Korea, synchronizing with U.S. President Bush's trip to South Korea.

Bush gave a shot in the arm to the puppet clique, clamouring in South Korea about "strong bonds" between the United States and the South Korean puppets, about reaffirmation of the "defence pact", strengthening of "security cooperation" and continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea as long as it is "necessary" and the like. This is, in fact, an outspoken directive and instigation to mercilessly put down at the point of the bayonet the daily-mounting struggle of the South Korean people for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification.

The U.S. authorities are indifferent to the urgent desire of the South Korean people for national sovereignty, democracy and reunification. What is sought by them is to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base for a long time. To this end, they are leaving no stone unturned to strengthen its domination over South Korea.

The fascist rampage of the traitor No Tae-u in South Korea is a vicious offspring of the United States' strategy towards Korea. This is why the U.S. authorities keep mum as if they are dumb.

Historians Urge Meeting To Discuss U.S. Texts
SK2405103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
24 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—Our historians made public an open letter to the South Korean historians in which they proposed that the historians in the North and the South should lodge a joint protest against the education of students with textbooks tampering with the history of Korea in the United States. [sentence as received]

The open letter sent to Chairman of the National History Compilation Committee Pak Yong-sok, Chairman of the Korean History Study Society An Pyong-uk and Prof. and Dr. Kim Won-yong of Seoul University by Chairman of the Korean History Society Prof. and Dr. Chon Yong-yul, academician of the Korean Academy of Social Science, Prof. and Dr. Kim Sok-hyong and academician, Prof. and Dr. Pak Si-hyong of Kim Il-song University says:

We historians in the northern half of Korea are resented to learn the fact that textbooks seriously tampering with the history of Korea are now being legitimately published and distributed in the United States.

Part orient [as received] of the book "Human View of World History" used as a textbook at high schools in the United States says that the Korean nation is racially a half-blood with a tribe of the neighbouring country who moved to the Korean peninsula before Christ and had dominated the natives and that Korea, having no culture of her own, belonged to the cultural sphere of other country and imitated the idea, letters and religion of the neighbouring country.

Worse still, the book says that Japan influenced upon Korea from olden times and occupied the southern part of Korea and ruled over it for 700 years from around 200 A.D.

This preposterous theory of Imna rule is a complete distortion of history by the imperialist venal historians who have the habit of tampering with the history of other nations in their favour; it is an intolerable mockery of and insult to our history and our nation.

We consider that such distortion and misrepresentation of the Korean history stems from the chauvinistic and aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists regarding other nations as inferior and looking down upon them.

At a time when even the Japanese militarists and their venal historians doubt this preposterous theory of Imna rule, some American historians do not hesitate to tamper with the Korean history.

They seek in this to obstruct the reunification of Korea and justify their colonial domination over South Korea by insisting on the brigandish logic that because the Korean nation has been a racial mixture from olden times there is no need to reunify it into one nation at the present time and naturally it is still now under the domination of foreign forces as it has lived under the rule and influence of others from olden times.

The history of the Korean nation which has been preserved and developed through generations is now being distorted and misrepresented in the United States. We cannot tolerate this.

The national historians in North and South of Korea should not remain an onlooker at the fact that our history is now being distorted as a crippled and heteronomous one and our nation is being looked down upon as a backward and inferior one, but should make concerted efforts to frustrate and thwart the intolerable distortion of our sacrosanct national history, transcending the difference in ideologies, ideas and isms.

From this stand, we propose that historians, 3 to 5 each from the North and the South, meet in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission or "Tongil Pavilion" or "House of Peace" on June 15 and work out a joint protest against the recent distortion of the Korean history in the United States and discuss other concrete measures.

Punishment of 'Culprits' in Kwangju Case Urged
SK2405050189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT
24 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today condemns the No Tae-u puppet clique for scheming to conclude the case of the Kwangju incident and "scandals of the Fifth Republic" without a thorough probe into the truth and punishment of the principal culprits.

By letting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan produce a formal "testimony at the National Assembly" to relieve him of crime and "indicting" what a few underlings falsely testified at a "hearing of the National Assembly," the No Tae-u group attempts to keep in the dark the truth behind the Kwangju incident and "injustices of the Fifth Republic" without punishment of the principal culprits, according to reports.

This is a crafty scheme to hush up the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" by appeasing public feelings and an unpardonable challenge to and mockery of the South Korean people and honest-minded circles at home and abroad who demand a thorough probe into the truth and the punishment of the criminals, the news analyst says, and continues:

The traitor No Tae-u is an accomplice of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in staging the "December 12 Army purge coup" and framing up the "Fifth Republic" and the principal culprit of the massacre and murderer who initiated the "operation of dispatching paratroopers to Kwangju" as the puppet commander of the metropolitan garrison during the Kwangju incident and gave them hallucinogenic medicine before driving them out to massacre, crying "If Kwangju falls, Seoul will be in danger." The traitor No is an accomplice in the scandals with Chon Tu-hwan's relatives. As disclosed by a recent issue of "WOLGAN CHOSON," the traitor No received 150 billion won of "election" fund for "presidential" chair from Chon Tu-hwan in 1987 and took over 55 billion won of political fund after he grabbed power.

That is why he is afraid of probe into the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and is resorting to a base plot to bridge over the situation.

In order to thoroughly probe the truth behind the Kwangju incident and "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and punish the criminals, the traitors Chon Tu-hwan and

No Tae-u, the principal culprits, should be brought to the tribunal of history and punished and the military fascist dictatorial system be abolished.

Daily Urges South Participation in Festival

SK2405024389 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 19 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May commentary: "A Road for Participating in the Festival Should Be Opened"]

[Text] On 17 May, Yi Hong-ku, minister of the Unification Board of South Korea, made various excuses in the policy-making deliberation session of the Foreign and Reunification Committee in the National Assembly to rationalize their unjust stands blocking the road of the South Korean youths and students to the Pyongyang festival. While saying that we are merely interested in individual invitations with a view to inviting only the National Council of Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] to the Pyongyang festival and that we ignore the overall North-South student exchanges, he stated that the possibility of the South Korean youths and students participating in the Pyongyang festival is very slim as Chondaehyop regards the issue over participation in the Pyongyang festival as a motive for antigovernment struggle.

His remarks, however, completely distorted a fact. The assertion that we evade overall North-South student exchanges is completely different from the fact. Before anything else, as for the issue over the participation by the South Korean youths and students in the Pyongyang festival, they proposed it first and we responded to it.

If the representatives of all walks of life including the youths and students from the North and South meet each other and hold talks as many times as possible, it will be favorable for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. In addition, this has been our consistent stand.

Even when the South side proposed North-South student exchange talks 3 days before the scheduled 16 March North-South student talks proposed by Chondaehyop and accepted by us, we willingly complied with the talks with the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee, under the condition that we would hold talks with the representatives of Chondaehyop as scheduled.

However, the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee of South Korea did not respond to our proposal for the talks, and the 16 March North-South student talks were foiled by the obstruction maneuvers of the South Korean persons in authority and by the police who blocked it in the initial stage. Thus, the 16 March North-South student talks were frustrated. As a result, the talks for the North-South student exchange, which was proposed by the South side, was eventually aborted.

If the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee of South Korea is really interested in the North-South students talks and intends to allow the South Korean students to participate in the Pyongyang festival, it should come forward to the talks with us. In addition, it should have actively promoted and helped the talks with us, which was proposed by Chondaehyop, rather than blocking them.

Under the condition in which the talks between Chondaehyop and us were not realized and which the talks between us and the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee was not realized either, our side on 4 May proposed for holding talks of delegates of six organizations from the North and South on 20 May, to discuss the issue over the participation in the Pyongyang festival of the South Korean youths and students. This is to open the road for participation in the Pyongyang festival of the South Korean youths and students who hold various aspirations, including Chondaehyop, a progressive student organization in South Korea. If this new step of ours is realized, it is clear that it will directly be conducive to the achievement of national unity and to expediting national peaceful reunification.

Nonetheless, the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee of South Korea has not responded to us yet when the day for the talks is just around the corner.

Saying that Chondaehyop regards the issue of participation in the Pyongyang festival as a motive for antigovernment struggle is presumptuous. Chondaehyop, which expressed in a news conference its intention to hold talks with the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee and the South Korean authorities to discuss the issues over participation in the Pyongyang festival, has urged the North-South Student Exchange Promotion Committee of South Korea to respond to our proposal, while welcoming our proposal for the talks of delegates of six organizations from the North and South.

Such being the case, even though the minister of the Unification Board, who oversees the issues on national reunification, does not make remarks helpful to improving North-South relations and to national reunification, he is openly making remarks opposing and blocking the participation in the Pyongyang festival of the South Korean youths and students, while distorting the facts. This reveals once more the splittist stand and attitude of the South Korean authorities, running counter to dialogue and reunification.

If the South Korean persons in authority are interested in student exchanges and have even the slightest intention to move toward national unity and peaceful reunification by widely realizing North-South contacts and dialogue, they should provide all conveniences and conditions for the talks of the delegates of six organizations of the North and South which we proposed, not try to block the participation in the Pyongyang festival of youths and students and figures from all walks of life.

The South Korean persons in authority should clearly know that they cannot frustrate and press the will and desire of the South Korean youths and students to participate in the Pyongyang festival. In addition, they should open the road for them to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

No Group Said 'Penalizing' Patriotic Figures

SK2305051689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT*
23 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing the No Tae-u group for scheming to penalize patriotic figures.

The No Tae-u group formally instituted actions against Yi Pu-yong, permanent co-chairman of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), on May 20 and against Yi Chae-o, chairman of the National Reunification Committee of Chonminnyon who is one of the initiators of the all-people meeting, and poet Ko Un, chairman of the committee for promoting the meeting of writers of national literature in the North and the South, on May 19, charging them with "breaching the "National Security Law."

Denouncing the escalation of the fascist suppression of the patriotic figures as an open challenge to the desire and aspiration of the entire fellow countrymen for the peaceful reunification and a fascist outrage to stifle the forces of independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea, the paper says:

The No Tae-u group schemes to penalize the patriotic figures in order to emasculate the democratic organisations and forces that have worked for independence, democracy and reunification. The No Tae-u group which has extensively cracked down these days upon progressive democratic organisations including Chonminnyon, defining them as "organizations benefiting the enemy", is now trying to disorganise them by getting rid of their core figures. The schemings of the No Tae-u group to penalize patriotic figures on alleged charges of violating the "National Security Law" tell that its moves to forcibly dissolve democratic organisations have already entered the stage of practice.

It is a grave miscalculation if the No Tae-u group thinks that it can block the advance of the people for the democratisation of the South Korean society and national reunification with such fascist suppression.

North Students Denounce No Tae-u Group

SK1905062489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT*
19 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—Students of the Kim Chaek University of Technology held a meeting on May 18 to denounce the No Tae-u group for staging a

base drama alleging that the death of Yi Chol-kyu was caused by "drowning" with the fabricated "results of autopsy" by a subsidized research organ.

The students said living evidence which has already appeared proved that his death was caused by beating of the group of No Tae-u, the fascist tyrant.

They warned that with this murder the puppet clique would encounter a stronger resistance of students and people as the April 19 popular uprising and the June popular resistance were touched off by the murder of students Kim Chu-yol and Pak Chong-chol by the fascists.

The South Korean students and people should never tolerate the No Tae-u fascist clique which does not hesitate to murder people in order to bridge over the crisis of the shaking colonial fascist rule but put up a death-defying resistance against the fascist gangsters, they said. They declared that the entire students in the northern half of the country would always stand firm on the side of the South Korean students in the struggle against the fascist dictatorial politics of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for democracy.

Paper on South Teachers Setting Up Union

SK2305051589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT*
23 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary castigating the No Tae-u group for harshly suppressing South Korean teachers in their struggle for the formation of trade unions.

The South Korean puppets, labelling their strong demand for the formation of trade unions of teachers as an "illegal" one, are countering it with such "most stringent measures" as "criminal punishment" against some 100 hardcore teachers. The assemblage of the "Democratic Justice Party" also claimed that the formation of trade unions "should not be allowed".

Such behaviour of the puppets is aimed to prevent the organizational unity of South Korean teachers and their active solidarity with the student movement, says the news analyst, adding:

Originally, the formation of trade unions is included in elementary democratic freedom and rights, which is allowed even in the capitalist countries.

But the South Korean teachers have not been able to form trade unions under the fascist "Education Law". This abnormal phenomenon is an offspring of the "Yusin" dictatorship and the military dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic".

When the No Tae-u group is incriminating the just demands of teachers by invoking the evil education law under the old military dictatorship, it fully unveils once again the fascist color of the traitor who is a malignant

strangler of democracy and a truculent military dictator, and true looks of South Korea as a fascist dark land and closed society without an equal on the earth, stresses the news analyst.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With USSR

SK2305042789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT*
23 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—A protocol of the second meeting of the DPRK-USSR permanent working department for Far Eastern economic cooperation was signed here today.

It was signed by Kim Song-yong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Aleksey Zaichikov, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union.

O Chin-u Greeted by Foreign Defense Ministers

SK2305054489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT*
23 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, received messages of greetings from foreign defence ministers on the 57th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army.

They came from General D. Yazov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union; Colonel General Qin Jiwei, member of the State Council and minister of national defence of China; General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defence of the GDR; Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of Romania; Colonel General J. Yondon, minister of defence of Mongolia; Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence of Bulgaria; General Milan Vlacik, minister of national defence of Czechoslovakia; General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of Poland; General Le Duc Anh, minister of national defence of Vietnam; Colonel General Veljko Kdijevic, federal secretary for national defence of Yugoslavia; Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of national defence of Hungary; General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence of Laos; Humberto Ortega Saavedra, minister of defence of Nicaragua; General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence of Mozambique; Colonel General Shahnawaz Tanai, minister of national defence of Afghanistan; Pedro Maria Tonha Petale, minister of defence of Angola; Colonel General Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, minister of defence and military production and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Egypt; Colonel Salih Ubayd Ahmad, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party and minister of defence of Democratic Yemen.

The messages expressed the belief that the friendship and cooperative relations between the Korean People's Army and the armies of those countries would strengthen and develop still further.

O Chin-u sent replies to them.

Youth Festival Preparatory Committee Meets

SK1805101989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT*
18 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA)—The 9th session of the permanent commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang on May 16 and 17.

Attending the session were the members of the commission.

Taken up there were information about the drafting of the political daily schedule of the festival, about the arrangement of festival fair and solidarity bazaar, about the operation of national clubs, about the registration of reporters from various countries and guarantee of working conditions for them during the festival, assignments of duties to the members of the permanent commission for the preparation of the festival, dispatch of delegations of the commission to different countries for the preparation of the festival and other questions concerning the preparation of the festival. After successful discussion of the questions put before the meeting, it adopted appropriate documents.

Potong River Improvement Anniversary Celebrated

SK2105081589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT*
21 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—A meeting of Pyongyang working people marking the 43rd anniversary of the significant day when the great leader President Kim Il-song attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the Potong River improvement project and took the first shovel was held Saturday in front of the monument to the Potong River improvement project.

Present there were chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Choe Munson and officials concerned.

The reporter and speakers said that President Kim Il-song initiated the Potong River improvement project right after the liberation as a work for carrying into practice the far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking which he had matured in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and personally attended the ground-breaking ceremony on May 21, 1946 and took the first shovel.

The entire working people in Pyongyang who were inspired by his noble example wrought an amazing miracle by completing project in 55 days by overcoming all difficulties with fervent loyalty and warm enthusiasm for the building of the country.

Noting that our country is now being turned into a more scenic paradise of the people under the energetic leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully realizing a far-reaching plan of the great leader, they pointed out that the world-renowned West Sea Barrage made its appearance cutting 8 kilometres across the rough sea, the rivers and streams have been readjusted better and grand monumental structures of the workers' party age such as the grand May Day Stadium, Mangyongdae School Children's Palace and Chongchun Street built in recent years.

They said that the people should bring about a new turn in land upbuilding and city management, upholding our party's far-reaching plan of nature-remaking and strictly abide by the law of environmental protection of the state.

SKNDF Issues Statement on Teachers Union
SK2305050489 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 May

[Text] Yesterday, the spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] issued a press statement denouncing the No Tae-u group for suppressing activities for forming a teachers labor union which the National Council of Teachers [NCT] has been promoting.

In a press statement, the spokesman pointed out that the teachers' actions in forming a union were a just and legitimate way to promote the democratization of education, better conditions for education, and insure teachers' rights to existence. While saying that the No Tae-u military regime's outrage against these activities is the fascist suppression of organizations for national and democratic movements, the spokesman denounced it for taking antidemocratic steps aimed at strangling the NCT, covering up the absurdities of education, and at maintaining an antinational education system.

He stressed that the struggle to form a teachers labor union is not only a struggle to restore the prestige of teachers, but also a struggle to promote the democratization of society, that all teachers should not only join this struggle, but also fight to the end, and that all organizations of national and democratic movements should not only positively support their struggle but also give encouragement to them. The press statement insisted that the No Tae-u group immediately discontinue its illegal suppression of the NCT and its criminal moves to fire patriotic and democratic teachers, and protect their freedom to form a teachers labor union without preconditions.

South Korea

Firms Said Concerned About Foreign Investment
SK2105020389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 89 p 8

[Text] Both business firms and related ministries are busy in preparing measures to cope with a probable massive influx of foreign investment and commodities, following an agreement with the U.S. government to allow freer foreign investment and to lift restrictions on imports of products.

In connection with foreign investment, the Finance Ministry focuses its attention on the influx of foreign capital into stock market probably under the pretext of investment here in line with liberalization of the capital market.

The Federation of Korea Industries [FKI], the largest private business organization, opines that the government should regulate foreign investment in infant industries by rejecting notifications or excluding them from the notification-requiring list.

The FKI insists that the government should give benefits in taxation and financing to infant industries to help sharpen competitiveness prior to complete liberalization.

Domestic industries are also nervous about the expanded business sphere of foreign invested enterprises as obligations imposed on existing foreign investors will be scrapped by the end of this year. Now, 279 kinds of obligation such as compulsory export of given amounts of production are imposed on 174 foreign invested companies.

Pharmaceuticals manufacturers badly need the government's support to develop technologies of their own as foreign makers will be able to make 100 percent investment here.

The pharmaceuticals industry has maintained that the government should lift the pricing control on locally-made pharmaceuticals.

Travel agencies are expected to experience a great shock in 1990 as foreigners will be able to manage travel agent services here.

Currently, as many as 468 travel agent firms including 323 firms for overseas travels are active as overseas travel has been liberalized.

Travel agent circles maintained that domestic travel agent firms should increase in size and form overseas networks to compete with foreign travel agents.

Cosmetics manufacturing industry is likely to lose its local share greatly as foreign makers will be able to engage in wholesale business here.

In addition, foreign makers are expected to sell their own products themselves, while domestic makers are expected to greatly expand sales of foreign products.

In this connection, consumer protection bodies worry that there will be increasing number of safety problems in case of massive influx of foreign cosmetics.

But, the criteria for inspection into safety have been eased, on the contrary, in the recent trade negotiations in Washington, they argued.

Official Cited on 'Damage' to Domestic Banks

SK2205081589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT
22 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—Citibank will seriously damage domestic banks with its expansion from four to 25 branches in South Korea by 1992, the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination said Monday.

Supported by U.S. pressure on Korea to open its financial market, the bank was given permission to set up five more branches this year, six in 1990, five in 1991 and five in 1992.

Citibank will become a nationwide bank in Korea and will have a huge advantage because of its enormous overseas network, high-level financial technology and healthy operating funds in comparison with domestic banks, which are burdened with bad loans and strategic finance, the office said.

It also expressed concern that other foreign banks may demand establishment of new branches, escalating the challenge to domestic banks. Among foreign banks operating in Korea, only Citibank has more than three branches at present.

Citibank has been permitted to establish seven new branches in Japan despite its demand for 25 branches. It is reportedly suffering difficulties in Japan due to resistance from Japanese banks.

Intellectual Property Rights Violation Avoided

SK2105015289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 May 89 p 8

[Text] Korea will avoid being branded a priority foreign country [PFC] in connection with the protection of intellectual property rights.

The United States is scheduled to single out PFCs which fail to protect foreign intellectual property rights in accordance with the strong protectionist omnibus trade act implemented last year.

The protection of intellectual property rights is outside the boundary of three outstanding trade issues between Korea and the United States that have been settled.

The three issues are the liberalization of foreign investment in Korea, the abolition of special laws restricting imports and a wider opening of Korea's agricultural market.

The U.S. Trade Representative had planned to name Korea as a PFC over the three issues in its reports to the Congress which is due by May 30 in accordance with Super Section 301 of the 1988 omnibus trade act.

However, Korea will not be designated as a PFC as Seoul [and] Washington reached a compromise on the three issues.

Specially, Korea and the United States settled the issues of foreign investment and import restrictions in the third and last round of working level negotiations which took place in Washington on May 11-17.

On the other hand, the two sides reached an accord on a wider opening of the agricultural market, the thorniest issue between Korea and the United States, on Friday.

Sources at the Trade-Industry Ministry said yesterday that the United States had frequently indicated its intention of not wanting to label Korea as a PFC in connection with the protection of intellectual property rights during the third round working level negotiations.

Assistant Trade-Industry Minister Kim Chol-su led the Korean delegation in the third round of negotiations, while Assistant U.S. Trade Representative Peter Allgeier headed the U.S. side.

The sources said that the United States would put Korea on the list of countries subject to its surveillance of their protection of intellectual property rights.

The United States had frequently complained that the Korean government had been reluctant in protecting foreign intellectual property rights such as book copyrights, disc licenses and merchandise patents.

But the government revised the law on the protection of intellectual property rights in 1986 in a bid to diffuse trade friction with the United States.

The sources said that the United States seems to consider it inappropriate in designating Korea as a PFC on the issue, taking into account Seoul's strenuous efforts to protect foreign intellectual property rights.

U.S. Agriculture Market Pressure Said Unlikely

SK2205080989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT
22 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—With the settlement of trade talks between South Korea and the United States on Friday, there is unlikely to be pressure on

Korea for additional market opening for agricultural products for the time being, an Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said Monday.

"The United States will not demand more Korean agricultural market opening at least until next year, when the country designates priority foreign countries (PFC) and priority foreign practices (PFP) for trade negotiations for 1990 under its new trade act," the EPB official said.

He said the basis for his forecast is that the U.S. Side has accepted Seoul's import liberalization plan for farm products and Korea has refused to open its market to nine items, including apples, oranges and orange juice.

Furthermore, Korea has rejected demands that it express its intention to graduate from the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) list of countries that restrict imports due to their trade deficits at the GATT balance of payment committee meeting June 27 to 30 in Geneva, he said.

The United States cannot force Korea to add more items to its import liberalization program because it has accepted the plan and graduation from the GATT list is a multilateral problem, he said.

"If the trade talks had been broken off, all Korean trade of farm products may have been subject to U.S. investigations as unfair practices," he said.

The EPB official forecast that the U.S. side won't demand more agricultural market opening until 1991, when Korea's three-year import liberalization program ends, if Korea earnestly observes agreements reached in the trade talks and makes an effort to restore confidence between the two nations.

Joint Effort To Improve Technology Suggested

SK2005070289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
19 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Counter Market Opening With an Improvement in Technology—The Business Circles and Government Are Urged to Make A Joint Effort After the Market Opening"]

[Text] ROK-U.S. trade negotiations have arrived at a settlement after experiencing some difficulties. Officials at the Ministry of Trade and Industry seem to be very happy that the two countries were able to conclude the trade negotiations at such a level.

Above all, the likelihood that our country will escape being put on the list of priority foreign countries or categorically unfair traders by the United States, which created great concern among the people, has given us some relief. Earlier, while the ROK minister of trade and industry and deputy prime minister, who went to the United States in succession, were persuading the U.S. side, it was known that Korea would be put on the list

without fail. The stubborn attitude of Washington officials, and especially the razor-sharp attitude of Carla Hills, the U.S. trade representative, and Mosbacher, U.S. secretary of commerce, toward Korea, have been cited to back this story.

Later, in a final marathon meeting between working-level negotiators of the two countries on 17 May, it was agreed that Korea would be excluded from the list of priority foreign countries, but the possibility of Korea being named as a country that deals in unfair trade practices in the area of agricultural products is reportedly high. It seems that, with the exception of agricultural products, Korea has opened up its markets to virtually all things such as foreign investment, services, and pharmaceutical and cosmetic products.

After meeting almost all of the U.S. side's demands, what concessions has Korea been able to gain in the area of non-agricultural products? Should we be happy about the fact that our country has escaped being put on the list of categorically unfair traders due to our refusal to open up our agricultural markets and instead, has been branded as an unfair trader in the area of agriculture? If there is a sort of domestic strategy, it is quite regrettable.

Since our country has been posting huge surpluses in trade with the United States, it is impossible for us to keep our markets closed indefinitely. If we have to, it is better to make concessions at an early date. The most important thing has been to borrow time until domestic businesses become strong enough to withstand such difficulties.

The doors are now wide open. It is almost impossible to close them again. What is more, our government should keep its promises with the United States, bearing in mind the fact that its renegeing on trade promises had cost U.S. trust in the past.

However, the Korean Government has some things to do. In exchange for the concessions concerning the market opening, our government should make it clear that it will not cave in any more to U.S. pressure for a continued appreciation of the won. We believe that the high wages our business firms have implemented this year and last year have gone half the way toward meeting U.S. pressure on Korea to appreciate the won. The American way of thinking to make up for the low productivity, of their own making, with an appreciation of the won must be rejected resolutely.

The next problem is how to stop the waves of Japanese goods that will flood our country through the open doors. This year we are beginning to see our trade deficit with Japan grow again. Under such circumstances, it is highly likely that finished Japanese goods, ranging from various kinds of home appliances to service industries will severely buffet the Korean economy on all sides. We are concerned about such a strange situation that might

escalate if products containing Japanese parts and bearing the label "Made in Korea" are exported to the United States, which will certainly frown upon it, while Japanese goods, not ones made by the United States which buys a lot of our goods, could inundate our market.

This being the situation, the only choice Korea can make following the market opening is to improve technology. Now is the appropriate time for Korea to enter an era of fair technological competition. Being assertive about technological sovereignty is as important as being assertive about political and military sovereignty, and this is the only way Korea can survive. A pressing task facing the businesses is to invest funds in developing technology and for the government to create an environment encouraging it. Restructuring our industry so as to make it produce high value-added products is the sure way to survive in an era of international competition, while preserving technology.

Ministry Seeks To Forestall GATT Ruling

SK2105015589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 May 89 p 8

[Text] Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kim Sik yesterday said that his ministry will exert all possible efforts to forestall the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) BOP (Balance of Payments) Committee from dropping Korea off the list of countries benefiting from the GATT article on BOP protection.

In preparation for the GATT BOP Committee meeting, slated for next month in Geneva, the minister said, the government will step up trade diplomacy to keep Korea in the group of BOP beneficiaries which can restrict imports, citing the reason of poor BOP standing.

"It is feared that Korea might face ever-stronger market opening pressures from foreign countries if Korea is dropped from the category of countries benefiting from GATT Section," he said.

In connection with Korea being exempted from Washington's designation as a PFP (priority foreign practices) [as published] country, Minister Kim said, "I feel very happy that the two countries have untied the knot of agricultural trade issues."

"I believe Seoul and Washington have reached a compromise through negotiations, based on the traditional ties of Korea-U.S. friendship," he said.

During the negotiations in Washington, Seoul never wavered from its position that it cannot open its market to additional foreign farm and fisheries products because they would certainly deal a severe blow on the Korea's agricultural structure.

With Korea's exclusion from being designated as a PFP country, the minister said, the country will avoid imminent market opening pressures from the United States for the time being "However, the issue is far from being solved," he went on "Washington can pressure Korea to open its market wider to the greatest possible extent, capitalizing on GATT regulations."

Kim said he expects no severe agricultural market opening pressures from the United States over the next three years even though Korea is excluded from the scope of BOP beneficiaries in the forthcoming GATT meeting. His ministry announced the 1989-1991 market opening timetable on April 8 for 243 foreign products.

Kim quoted U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills as saying in a cable to Korean government, "I hope that Korea will abide by the recommendations of the GATT contracting parties." She must be expecting Korea will be graduated from BOP benefits in the June GATT meeting.

In the meeting of pertinent ministers, held Friday upon receiving the letter, however, Kim stood firmly against accepting her request in fielding out the agreement between the two countries.

His strong will was conveyed to the U.S. side through Pak Tong-chin, ambassador to Washington, and the two sides reached agreement with Hill's request being excluded.

Minister Comments on North-South Exchanges

SK2405011589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 May 89 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku hinted yesterday that the government would not allow the student activist grouping Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] to attend the July sports festival in Pyongyang.

"Given Pyongyang's (propagandastic) attitude, Chondaehyop's attitude, and the sports festival deadline, it is far from easy to endorse Chondaehyop's scheduled Pyongyang visit," Yi said.

Minister Yi was taking a question from Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], at the Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee of the National Assembly.

Yi said the government remains wedded to the "principle of reciprocity" as far as inter-Korean exchanges are concerned.

Asked if the government was willing to talk with Chondaehyop about the Pyongyang sports festival Minister Yi said [the] door is open, adding that inter-Korean students support inter-Korean student exchanges.

Pointing out that North Korean leader Kim Il-song recently proposed holding South-North summit meeting at a banquet for then visiting Chinese General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, the PPD leader asked if the government was willing to accept the proposal.

But Minister Yi replied that the government supports the South-North summit talks, but there are "many considerations" to take stock of concerning the proposed talks."

Asked about the prospect for inter-Korean dialogues that have been suspended since the recent arrest of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan for his unauthorized Pyongyang visit, Yi said he predicted that Seoul-Pyongyang dialogues could be resumed "around the later half of this year" after Mun has been duly handled legally.

NSP Releases Report on Defectors Statements
SK2105011289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 3

[Text] Two north Korean college students who defected to south Korea early this month said 90 percent of the Communist country's students studying abroad remain disenchanted with the Pyongyang regime, one of the most closed countries in the world.

In an investigation report, the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), quoted Tong Yong-chun and Kim Un-hak as saying that "more than 90 percent of north Korean students studying overseas are disenchanted with the northern regime and are showing signs of reluctance to return to Pyongyang in pursuit of life in south Korea and other capitalist countries."

The report was released shortly before the two defectors held a news conference at the Press Center yesterday. They came to Seoul May 6 after secretly leaving Poland where they were studying along with other north Korean students.

The report said most of the north Korean students in Communist states distrust and resent north Korean policy.

They claimed that the students, when they become sophomores, act as if they are Japanese or south Koreans when traveling to other areas. "They feel shameful about the fact that they are north Koreans," it said.

The students' academic performance dramatically declines when they advance to their third year. Many of the north Korean students are recalled to Pyongyang before they finish studies in Communist countries, NSP said.

Tong and Kim said most of the north Korean students overseas are destitute as they receive an average of just \$28 from their government a month. These students, feeling hungry, doggedly pursue meager jobs outside of school, they were quoted as saying.

At the news conference, the two students said residents of north Korea suffer from a severe housing shortage. It is common for two families to share a room, they said.

They said north Koreans know that people in south Korea live better than them. They know that south Korea is strong in the steel, shipbuilding, auto, electronic and four other industries, Tong said.

"The north Koreans want daily necessities more than anything else," he said, adding that government medals no longer satisfy them.

Students are not allowed to date freely on college campuses. "Students are censured when they are found to be dating," Kim said.

The NSP report said the students were told last February to widely advertise that there are Buddhist, Christian and Confucian believers in the country in order to attract as many countries as possible to the upcoming 13th International Youth Festival. This is only to put up a favorable image, they were told, and the only existent doctrine is Kim Il-song's "chuche" theory, according to NSP.

When the students were visiting a Buddhist temple at Myohyang Mountain last July, one of the monks told them he and three others were actually dispatched from the government party to act as Buddhist priests as a showcase to a large number of foreign travelers coming to the temple grounds, the agency said.

Defectors Hold News Conference
SK2105011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 May 89 p 3

[Text] North Korean people are relentlessly being mobilized for work, day and night, at the construction sites for facilities and accommodations for the much-touted World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July in Pyongyang, said two students from the North yesterday.

In a press conference at the downtown Press Center, Tong Yong-chun, and Kim Un-hak, both aged 24, who defected to the South from Poland early this month, divulged that the North Koreans are forced to toil and moil in the various construction fields getting the facilities ready for the festival for three to four hours every day after their daily routine work.

They came to Seoul May 6, defecting in their search for freedom while studying at universities in Poland.

The Pyongyang regime drives its people from many walks of life—students, soldiers and citizens in general—to the hard tasks at the construction sites under the red banner of 200-day combat, they added.

The North Koreans, they added, are also mobilized for the forced labor even over the weekend.

They revealed that North Korea started to deduct 1.6 kilograms from the daily ration allowed to individuals as a "donation" to the expenses of the festival from 1987.

Pak Sang-am, North Korean ambassador in Warsaw, ordered the Northern students studying in Poland to propagate widely among other foreign students that there was the freedom of faith also in North Korea so that they might get as many countries as possible to participate in the Pyongyang event, said the defectors.

They added that the North Korean envoy warned the students: "But, you all are well aware that we don't allow any sort of religion, be it Buddhism or Christianity. In our fatherland, there is only the "chuche" idea."

More than 90 percent of the North Korean students abroad yearn for life in free South Korea and capitalist countries, completely fed up with the ruthless one-man rule of chieftain Kim Il-song, Tong and Kim explained.

They said quietly that the North Korean students studying in foreign countries came to harbor a sense of relative poverty via-a-vis the richness of the South Korea since they had come to gain access to information about the reality of the South—its remarkable economic and industrial development and prosperity—on television screens before and after the 24th Summer Olympics held in Seoul last September.

They heard the foreigners commented that South Korea is the country most feared by Japan because of its speedy economic advancement.

The North Korean authorities, they also disclosed, conduct for students abroad brainwashing ideological classes dubbed conferences to struggle for ideology.

As for the student demonstrations for political reform in China, Tong said briefly that nobody can imagine such bold anti-government demonstrations in Communist North Korea.

However, students do have secret discussions on the North Korean political system and its unfairness and inconsistency not infrequently, he added. [sentence as published]

Kim joined Tong in saying that they were taken by surprise at the high cultural life and the first-rate economy of the South.

After the press meeting, they met Kim Chang-hwa, 32, who defected via the Chinese mainland early last year.

Defectors Message Noted

SK2105012489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "North Korean Defectors"]

[Text] The statement of truth from two north Korean students who defected to freedom in south Korea in early May brings home to us anew the priceless value of liberty and the enormity of the despotic rule of Kim Il-song who has held our population of north Korea captive under his prolonged and ruthless repression.

Their message sounds more spontaneous and convincing as it comes at a time when Communist systems around the world are faltering before a wave of outcries for increased freedom and higher standard of living which their official ideology had promised but failed to give—far less than its opponent system of liberalism and capitalism.

North Korea remains the only spot in the Communist world where no protest or demand could ever be raised, much less reported or heeded. This fact alone is enough to prove the scope and intensity of regimentation and terror to which the helpless people are subjected against their will.

The pair of north Korean students, Tong Yong-chun and Kim Un-hak, both in their twenties, were studying in Poland where they became informed of the reality of the outside world including the economically thriving south Korea and determined to seek political asylum to choose freedom and decent living here.

The second couple of north Korean students to flee to the south via third countries since early this year told the nation yesterday that they had been disenchanted with the harshness of Kim Il-song's dictatorship and personality cult and the misery of economic privation in that isolated land of chuche (self-reliance) thought fashioned and branded by the self-appointed "Sun of Humanity."

It is about time for Kim to mend his manners in keeping with the trend of the times. Any blind admirers and sympathizers of Kim must learn from the defectors and change their minds.

Lucky Group Exports Floor Coverings to North

SK2205082589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT
22 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—Lucky Ltd. has become the first South Korean firm to export floor coverings to North Korea, a company spokesman said Monday.

Lucky has shipped 35,000 U.S. dollars worth of monoleum to Singapore for GHL Co., a Singaporean agency, to transport to Pyongyang, North Korea's capital.

The floor covering is for tourist hotels in Pyongyang, the host city of the 13th World Youth Festival in July, the spokesman said.

Lucky also signed a contract with Estro Trade AG. of Poland for 300,000 dollars worth of monoleum, two shipments of 150,000 dollars each, and shipped 1 million dollars worth of floor coverings to Albania last week.

Lucky will soon reach a long-term export contract with Albania, the spokesman said.

*** China's Korean Peninsula Policy Shifts**

41070098 Seoul PUKHAN in Korean
No 207, Mar 89 pp 58-66

[Article by Mun To-lim: "China's Korean Peninsula Policy and South-North Korean Relations"]

[Text] Background of the Improvement in ROK-Chinese Relations

ROK-Chinese relations, which can be said to have brought the first breakthrough in our North policy, are progressing steadily. Personnel and material exchanges between the two countries have expanded rapidly since they began to emerge in the late 1970's, with the 1988 Seoul Olympic games in particular adding to the momentum. For instance, the ROK-China trade last year reached the \$3-billion level (against \$500 million in North Korea-China trade). This trend is likely to gain strength in the future.

The improvement in the relations between the two countries is undoubtedly a result of our nordpolitik coupled with China's realistic policy. Our government has vigorously pursued exchanges under the nordpolitik since it declared in its "23 June statement" that "the ROK, under the principle of reciprocity and equality, opens its door to all countries whose systems are different from ours."

This nordpolitik diplomacy is aimed at broadening the avenues for exchanges and cooperation in order to achieve coprosperity through better relations with communist countries—relations that had been suspended for more than 30 years. In addition, it is hoped that this new diplomatic move will create an international environment favorable for peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula. The improvement in ROK-Chinese relations was the very first result of this policy.

Meanwhile, following the normalization of diplomatic relations with the United States in December 1978, China emerged from its past cold war logic, shifting to a policy tacitly recognizing both the North and South Korean systems. The pragmatic, open policy launched under the leadership of senior leader Deng Xiaoping switched its priority to "professionalism" dedicated to national interests and rationalization from its past (Red) ideology-first line.

Then, in the new Constitution adopted in December 1982 at the fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress, China stated its four-point modernization program (industry, agriculture, national defense and science & technology) as the nation's paramount goal. It has since assigned all its national resources to efforts to implement this program. It can be said that the series of policy changes produced a related impact on the Korean peninsula, bringing on a limited trade between South Korea and China beginning in the late 1970's and North Korea's "joint venture law" enactment in 1984.

The U.S.-Chinese diplomatic normalization has also brought a significant change in the Chinese view of security on the Korean peninsula. The emergence of a U.S.-Japanese-Chinese triangle in cooperative arrangements in 1978 apparently marked a major change in the situation from the days of the 1950 Chinese intervention in the Korean war.

First of all, China feels a serious threat from the Soviet military presence that surrounds China, including the 40 infantry and 10 armored divisions deployed along the Sino-Soviet borders and the Soviet forces in regions from Southeast Asia to southwest Asia. China and the Soviet Union indeed have plans to discuss a 200,000-man reduction in the Soviet troops in the frontier areas during the normalization talks scheduled for May of this year. Still China cannot but find itself in a contradictory situation on the Korean peninsula in which it has to cooperate with the United States to contain Soviet military expansion and to pursue its own economic development.

Generally, China shares a similar perspective with the United States but at the same time it is particularly concerned about the Soviet ambition on North Korea. Consequently, while officially supporting North Korea to avoid provoking hard feelings, it is in fact seeking to maintain the status quo on the Korean peninsula and the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea. This is the reason why China cannot but recognize the Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il, father-to-son succession and positively support North Korean proposals such as those for the U.S. troop withdrawal, a confederation of Koryo and a tripartite conference.

The realistic Chinese policy, affirmatively accepting all realities surrounding the Korean peninsula, contributes to stability on the peninsula; however, because of the unique relationship between China and North Korea, Sino-South Korean relations are likely to remain within a limited sphere for a considerably long time to come due to the so-called principle of separating politics and economy advanced by Deng Xiaoping.

China's North Korea Policy

China maintains a uniquely close alliance with North Korea, which is situated in a geopolitically important place. At the time of the Korean war in 1950, it directly

sent troops to rescue the Kim Il-song regime which was about to fall. The Sino-North Korean "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" was signed in 1961 and the two countries have since maintained a military alliance.

This, however, is only a formality. Following its shift to the present open policy in the late seventies, China began to gradually depart from the line it had shared with North Korea. It has been trying to persuade North Korea to shift to the same open policy. However, for North Korea, which has been attempting to strengthen the Kim Il-song nepotism under the so-called "self-reliance line," it is difficult to accept a policy change fraught with danger against the existing system.

On the other hand, Kim Il-song, uneasy at changes occurring in China following the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, felt the need to persuade China to recognize the father-to-son succession. This led to a number of visits by leaders between China and North Korea in that period.

North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok visited China in January 1981, then Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited North Korea. In April 1982, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang made an official visit to North Korea, which was followed by Kim Il-song's China visit in September of the same year, then by Kim Chong-il's visit to China in June of the next year. Subsequently, following the visit of Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union in May 1984, Hu Yaobang visited North Korea again; as a result, Kim Il-song made another visit to China in November of the same year, then Kim Il-song and Hu Yaobang met at Sinuiju in May 1985.

Such frequent mutual visits of leaders made in such a short period of time are extremely unusual. The 1982 Kim Il-song visit to China and the Rangoon terrorist bombing in particular led to a turnabout in Sino-North Korean relations. Conspicuous among these official visits were exchanges that appeared to be devoted to explaining differences in their positions; at the time of the Rangoon incident, China for the first time officially accused North Korea of having created tension on the Korean peninsula.

However, in response to the Chinese demand that North Korea reconsider its policies of creating tension and achieving reunification through communization, North Korea decided that China could no longer be its sponsor. As a result, Kim Il-song visited Moscow in May 1984 and succeeded in obtaining a Soviet commitment for extensive military cooperation with North Korea.

Under these circumstances, China had considered the May 1987, Kim Il-song visit to China a good opportunity to press for North Korea's shift to an open policy and renunciation of its adventurist line. However, remarks

by the two sides during the visit indicates in substance discords on a number of points despite the ostensible acknowledgement of friendship.

China remains unchanged as far as its policy of emphasizing friendship and exchanges with the United States, and the line of promoting its open policy toward the West. In the process of pursuing these policies, while supporting the North Korean foreign policy so as not to create a schism in their close relations, China seeks to restrain North Korea's adventurism as much as possible, and at the same time to use its influence over North Korea at a minimum cost.

A typical example is the fact that in September of last year, China took the trouble to reemphasize to North Korea the "five principles of peaceful coexistence" including noninterference in domestic affairs. The five principles, established in the 1950's by then Premier Zhou Enlai and steadfastly held to ever since, represent the Chinese foreign policy line. They are: mutual respect for territorial integrity; mutual nonaggression; mutual noninterference in domestic affairs; reciprocity and equality; and peaceful coexistence.

The Chinese view was conveyed by Li Xiannian, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at a meeting with a delegation of the North Korean "Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland" (DFRF) which was then visiting Beijing. The fact that China brought up the 30-year-old "five principles" anew was meant to serve notice that "whatever level of exchange China may undertake with South Korea for the building of the Chinese economy, it is expected that North Korea will respect the 'five principles of peaceful coexistence' and see that nothing untoward will occur in our relations."

Foreign observers in Beijing see this advice to North Korea as setting a major milestone for China's future Korean peninsula policy.

Pragmatist Policy and North Korea

As stated above, China, formally manifesting its support of North Korea, is pursuing policies to strengthen relations with North Korea to prevent it from leaning toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, it wants North Korea to adopt Chinese-type economic systems and appears to be encouraging North Korea to expand contacts with Western countries.

However, in the difficult situation it is in now, North Korea cannot afford to suddenly shift from the closed policy it has held to for more than 30 years to a "Chinese-style open policy." Should North Korea attempt to alter its policy line now and shift to economic reform and openness as China did, it would mean its

abandoning the fundamental goal of completing the socialist revolution through communization of the South, and ultimately the collapse of Kim Il-song's unitary dictatorship.

Consequently, the Chinese concern about stability of the Korean peninsula will exert desirable influence on developments in Korea. But, if China should press North Korea too much toward a "Chinese-style open policy," it might backfire, pushing North Korea to the side of the Soviet Union and producing a negative impact on the Korean situation. In reality, since the mid-1980's, Kim Il-song, taking advantage of the Far East strategy of the USSR, has secured large Soviet military support to put himself in a place where he might resort to reunification by armed force.

Thus, an attempt to force North Korea to adopt a "Chinese-style open policy" could slant its policy and invite further military buildup, undermining Kim Il-song's equidistance policy with China and the USSR. For this reason, China will likely strengthen relations between the two nations on a gradual basis and within the scope of not stirring the North Korean feelings.

Meanwhile, North Korea enacted a joint venture law fashioned after the Chinese "Law of Joint Investments with Foreign Countries" in a gesture of positively following the Chinese example of pragmatism. In fact, however, North Korea gives a strong impression that it is using the joint venture law in a scheme to develop relations with Western countries and isolate South Korea internationally—that is, as part of its reunification-through-communization policy. One can see it in the fact that the North Korean organization which recently invited a South Korean business leader to North Korea to discuss joint venture plans was the "Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland."

It is expected that under a judgment that overall changes in the Northeast Asian situation prompted by developments in Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese ties are unfavorable to it, North Korea will employ two-faced, "tit-for-tat" tactics, demonstrating readiness for both war and peace, more energetically in the future to create a favorable situation by attempting to drive a wedge between South Korea and the United States, hasten the U.S. troop withdrawal and isolate South Korea.

Nevertheless, if the situation should make a turn decisively in favor of South Korea, then it would increase the importance of direct and strong support for North Korea. If things should come to such a pass, what China could do would be extremely limited, while, on the other hand, the military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union that have grown closer since 1984 would carry more weight.

Under no circumstances will China tolerate North Korea leaning toward the USSR and running counter to the Chinese policy. However, if China and the Soviet Union

reach an agreement on normalizing their suspended diplomatic relations and making efforts for detente and open economic policies at a summit scheduled for May, China's pragmatist, open policy will possibly exert greater influence on inducing North Korea's shift to an open policy.

China's South Korea Policy:

China's pragmatist policy under the Deng Xiaoping leadership views international order not simply in bilateral perspective but in a multipolar perspective involving a combination of various forces. Also, for elements that make up the multipolar perspective, China does not regard military strength as a primary factor as in the cold war days. In its view, interrelated economic strength and political solidarity constitute elements that form groups of forces.

After the gang of four was expelled following Mao Zedong's death and Deng Xiaoping and his faction seized power, China, with a new outlook on international communities like this, began to introduce sweeping changes in its domestic and foreign policies. At the 3d plenum of the 12th party Central Committee, held in December 1978, it officially acknowledged economic devastations caused by the Cultural Revolution, condemned the gang of four and adopted a pragmatic open policy.

Also acknowledging the fact that internationally it was seriously lagging in all areas, China announced the goal of correcting its backwardness and reaching, by the year 2000, the levels of the Western industrial nations in the agricultural, industrial, defense and science & technology areas. At the same time, it enacted some 300 laws and upgraded a variety of systems, widely introducing elements of a capitalist economy and launching a bold push for increased cooperation with Western countries.

Meanwhile, it signed a peace treaty with Japan in August 1978 and established diplomatic relations with the United States in December of the same year. This led to a gradual change in the Chinese perception of the Korean peninsula.

While still supporting the North Korean demand for the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea even after the normalization of relations with the United States, China virtually has never referred to the troop withdrawal demand as its official position. China believes that the presence of the U.S. forces serves to curb Soviet military expansion on the Korean peninsula and plays a major role in maintaining the balance of power between China and the USSR, too. Consequently, it cannot afford to demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

China suffered enormous losses and even international isolation from its intervention in the Korean war that began in October 1950. Because of this experience,

China does not want to see another war in Korea. Moreover, in ensuring smooth progress with the four modernizations program, its national goal, China considers the stability in the situations of the surrounding nations, particularly the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, an absolute, urgent requirement.

Meanwhile, the Chinese pragmatists who, as new members of the international community, have taken another look at the Korean peninsula, have come to have a new understanding and concern about South Korea. They began to think specifically that China should make South Korea, an emerging economic power in Asia with its amazing economic developments, a model for its own development.

The 1983 incident involving a Chinese CAAC [Civil Aeronautics Association of China] plane definitely set the tone for a vast improvement of ROK-China relations. In the ensuing negotiations for the return of the aircraft, the two countries for the first time used their official titles, "the ROK" and "the PRC." The amicable settlement of the incident led to a major breakthrough in the bilateral personnel and material exchanges. Needless to say, home visits by Korean residents in China and an indirect trade between the two countries had been going on, on a limited basis, since the start of the Deng Xiaoping leadership. The plane incident led to an upsurge of all such exchanges.

As was pointed out already, the ROK-China trade last year was worth \$3 billion, which is more than 90 times the 1979 figure or 6 times the North Korea-China trade. China thus took South Korea off its list of unfriendly countries commonly known as "hostile and nondiplomatic relations" nations.

Then, what will be the future course of the Chinese policy toward the ROK? Barring an extraordinary change in the situation, China is likely to pursue an open policy toward the ROK under the principle of separating economics and politics.

In the ROK-China trade heretofore, our main exports include electronic products and parts, steel and synthetic fiber, while major imports from China are food grains, coal and raw silk. Unless the trade develops a serious imbalance for China, and if China can develop products that suit the demand of our markets, ideological, political and national security barriers will no longer be impediments to expanding ROK-China relations. Historically, cooperation through trade between nations has served as a war deterrent in the region; therefore, an increased ROK-China trade will inevitably contribute to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. However, trade cooperation and the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two nations are two different questions.

With a view to achieving economic development, China seeks stability in its foreign policy. In that context, China has made it clear that it will not support North Korea in case the latter attacks South Korea.

On the other hand, North Korea kept serving notice to Chinese authorities that if China established diplomatic relations with South Korea, it would infuriate Pyongyang and result in degrading China's position on the Korean peninsula.

Consequently, China will not hurry to establish diplomatic relations with the ROK nor move to support the cross-recognition plan but is expected to continue non-political exchanges and cooperation with the ROK within the scope of not irritating North Korea for a considerably long period of time to come. Nevertheless, it can be said that this type of improvement in the bilateral relations is a prelude that eventually leads to establishment of diplomatic relations.

Conclusion:

To summarize, China, with a view to preventing North Korea from leaning toward the USSR, will ostensibly continue its support of the North Korean demand over the national reunification issue; practically, however, it is likely that it will take a more positive interest in further promoting the unfolding relations with the ROK.

However, inasmuch as China is improving relations with South Korea keeping in mind North Korea's resistance, it is likely that barring an extraordinary development in the situation, the improvement will not reach beyond a certain level. At this moment, therefore, one can hardly expect diplomatic relations to be established between the ROK and China at an early date.

China, seeking peace and stability among its neighboring countries for the sake of its own four modernization programs, wants peaceful coexistence between North and South Korea. In an effort to perpetuate peace on the Korean peninsula, China will likely press the United States and Japan to move closer to North Korea as it makes its own move toward South Korea. Actually, it has continued to explain diligently to North Korea that its approach to South Korea would help North Korea's approach to the United States and Japan.

Meanwhile, although there is no denying the possibility of a China-USSR rapprochement leading to the creation of a new northern triangle including North Korea, it is almost certain that a basic difference with the Soviet Union will keep China from taking concerted action with the Soviet Union in support of an invasion of the South by North Korea.

In conclusion, China will be extremely prudent not to give the impression that it supports a "two Koreas" plan over the Korean national reunification issue. China has

been opposed to the "two Chinas" plan involving Taiwan and, therefore, does not want a "two Koreas" plan to affect its position concerning Taiwan.

For these reasons, officially China takes the position of supporting North Korea's "reunification through a confederation system" plan while in reality wishing for peaceful coexistence between North and South Korea and for a settlement of the Korean reunification question to be worked out, in principle, between the North and South Korean authorities.

In the meantime, while issuing a variety of soft peace proposals to the South, on one hand, North Korea is continually stepping up its military buildup, on the other. We need to watch carefully its complicated policies. Its pursuit of a two-faced policy, one for peace and the other for war, might be aimed at keying up tension in East Asia again rather than at easing the restrained situation on the Korean peninsula. It is a paradox that has been repeated many times in the history of the Korean peninsula.

Thus, we stand at a critical now where we are expected to strive to lead the changing situations surrounding the Korean peninsula in a direction favorable for us. To accomplish this task, it is urgently required that we secure sufficient strength for us to head off an adventurist North Korean attempt against the South and, at the same time, to display the wisdom of using the steadily developing ROK-China relations as a lever to pressure North Korea into a shift toward an open policy.

Daily Comments on Protests in China

SK2405013889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 May 89 p 6

[Editorial: "China in Confusion"]

[Text] Tumultuous China is now undergoing precarious changes. What started as a students' call for more democracy and freedom a month ago has developed into a national crisis with widespread protests and the ensuing clampdown of martial law. In a bid to stave off the popular anti-government surge, Premier Li Peng declared martial law in Beijing early Saturday morning but the measure has been haplessly defied by the growing protesters.

Reports from Beijing said that more than 100 senior Army officers signed a letter Monday seeking an end to martial law, and students occupying Tiananmen Square demanded an emergency meeting of the National People's Congress. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of students as well as ordinary citizens in Beijing pledged to continue their occupation of the plaza until Li and senior leader Deng Xiaoping resign.

To complicate the situation, China's leadership plunged into a fierce power struggle as martial law issued by Li lay in tatters in the face of the recalcitrant protests.

Rumors continued over the fate of hardline conservative Li and more liberal Communist party secretary general Zhao Ziyang. Earlier, Zhao was reported to have been ousted from his post but later reinstated, while Li's dismissal was rumored. There has been a familiar pattern of conservatives utilizing popular uprisings as an excuse for a new wave of suppression. Hu Yaobang's case is an outstanding example: He was ousted in January 1987 in a conservative backlash that followed nationwide student protests for democracy.

China's leadership is now at the crossroads leading to a bloody crackdown or humiliating capitulation to "people's power" as in the case of the Philippines. The current uprising in China is part of the global phenomenon of civil protests ranging from Burma and Korea to restive republics in the Soviet Union. Yet, there is still the possibility of compromise by the Beijing government and the students, now joined by workers, officials, and even police and soldiers.

However, the basic problem for China is the failure of the economic reform sought by Deng for the past 10 years. The introduction of a marketing economy and growing exposure to the liberal outside world have awakened the Chinese people from long political hibernation. Thus, an increasing number of people believe that the present system is no longer capable of achieving their welfare.

The protesters drew special attention to raging inflation, bureaucratic corruption, nepotism, suppression of the mass media and lack of multi-party political process and are now actually winning wider popular support, making it hard for the government to use force against the masses. In short, they have begun to realize that economic reform is hard to achieve without political one. A free economy, of course, presupposes free individual activities and decision-making and this in turn requires political freedom.

The Chinese leaders still seem determined to keep up the hardline measures against the protesters. Nonetheless, the iron-fisted step will lead nowhere but the bloodbath that should be prevented by all means. The Chinese leadership needs to be reminded of previous convulsions like the Red Guards movement in the 1960s and 1970s, the Democracy Wall demonstrations in 1979 and student protests in 1987. Beijing should not repeat the past blunders, but accommodate the rightful demand for democratic reform, a worldwide and irreversible surge.

Daily Comments on Gorbachev's Beijing Proposal

SK2005094189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
18 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S. Forces and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The demand of CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea in his speech in Beijing is very suggestive. He demanded

the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, issuing an Asian-version declaration of unilateral arms cutbacks, including the reduction of ground forces by 200,000 in the eastern Soviet Union.

We judge that his remarks are at least something more than a "showy gesture" aimed at backing North Korea, which has consistently demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South.

Is the Soviet Union convinced that without U.S. forces in Korea, North Korea's adventurism of destroying security in East Asia can be checked effectively? How will the Soviet Union deal with reality, in which the balance of power is being restructured as a result of Japan's rearmament and China's counteraction to it?

As long as there are no proper answers to these questions, Gorbachev's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea cannot escape from being criticized for demanding the U.S. side's countermeasure, in order to pacify the protest of the conservative military group of the Soviet Union, against the unilateral disarmament or arms cuts and from being blamed for seeking a high-level strategy to weaken the grounds for the existence of U.S. forces in Asia.

Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the affirmative aspect of Gorbachev's Asian-version declaration of unilateral arms reduction, including the reduction of armed forces in the Far Eastern military district—the aspect conducive to detente in East Asia. Also, we pay attention to the fact that he has emphasized the importance of easing tension through North-South dialogue without referring to North Korea's demands, such as the holding of tripartite talks.

In addition, there has been a report that the Soviet Union may have agreed to put an end to the rivalry with China over their relations with North Korea in order to reduce the cost of this rivalry. We expect this report to be true. This is because North Korea, which has exercised adroit diplomacy toward the Soviet Union and China, has paid no attention to their advice.

In view of these facts, Gorbachev's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea is of significance. His demand will undoubtedly trigger a U.S. reaction, though he did not make clear that the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea is a precondition for unilaterally reducing Soviet troops from Asia.

It has been learned that the United States has, in fact, reviewed the question of withdrawing its troops from Korea. It is generally observed that the timing, scale, and method of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea remain undecided, but that a decision on withdrawal has already been made. At present, the United States is trying to push ahead with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea not only because of the rapidly changing situation around the Korean peninsula due to the Sino-Soviet

rapprochement, but also because of the U.S. domestic situation, in which it has to decrease its financial deficit, and because of the anti-Korean sentiments in the United States, which are a reaction to the anti-U.S. sentiments in Korea.

Before demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, however, the Soviet Union should recognize the importance of securing a safety device that can guarantee security on the Korean peninsula. For this reason, we demand that the Soviet Union make active efforts to persuade North Korea.

Furthermore, we should seriously study the economy of national defense. Now is the time we should clearly recognize what is practically beneficial to us.

Aviation Accord With Hungary Initialed

SK2005032089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
20 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Hungary initialed an aviation agreement in Budapest Friday, clearing the way for flight service between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Under the pact, which also provides beyond flight rights from Hungary, Korea will be able to open air routes to neighboring East European countries, a spokesman for the ministry said.

Details will be determined later in meetings between airline officials of both nations.

The agreement will be formally signed in September, when Hungary's Transport, Communication and Construction Minister Andras Derzsi visits Seoul.

Choe Tong-chin, director for Asia and Pacific affairs of the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, headed the Korean delegation in the Budapest meeting, while Cal Banhalmi, director general of the international division of the Transport, Communication and Construction Ministry, led the Hungarian Team.

This is the seventh accord between Korea and Hungary since they established diplomatic ties in February.

Kim Tae-chung Comments on Talks With No

SK2105002389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday said that he has no objection to separate meetings between President No Tae-u and the three Kims at Chongwadae instead of a four-way interparty summit meeting.

Kim, however, disclosed that he has not yet received any offer to that effect from Chongwadae.

He also said that legislation of the special laws liquidating the bad legacies of the Fifth Republic including compensation for victims of the Kwangju tragedy should be preceded by testimony by the two former presidents and legal actions against key figures behind the misdeeds of the past government.

No, Kim Yong-sam Meeting Scheduled on 29 May
SK2305015889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 May 89 p 1

[Text] The interparty summit meeting between President No Tae-u, who is concurrently president of the ruling party, and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, will be held May 29 at Chongwadae.

The No-Kim meeting will be followed by ones with the President and Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, and No and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, according to an agreement reached among the four rival parties.

Kim Yong-sam, following the Chongwadae meeting, will head for Moscow June 2 for a 10-day visit, the first ever by a Korean political leader to the Soviet Union.

Impartial Ruling Asked on Past Scandal Cases
SK2105002489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 2

[Text] The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday maintained that the recent judicial rulings given to defendants involved in irregularities and corruptions of the Fifth Republic have violated the principle of legal equity.

In a statement issued by party spokesman Yi Sang-su, the largest opposition party pointed out that relatively light-weighted sentences were meted out to key figures behind the widespread corruptions committed during the seven-year authoritarian rule of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, rulings running counter to public sentiments.

"This kind of behavior on the part of the judicial branch is nothing more than abandonment of its responsibility to liquidate the legacies of the Fifth Republic," said the statement. The PPD statement also called on the judicial branch to check imprudent execution of the prosecution powers by the Joint Security Investigation Headquarters and to ensure impartial judicial rulings, thus performing its role as the last stronghold for safeguarding human rights.

Apology for Kwangju Incident Sought
SK2005062289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT
20 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)—The government and ruling party are seeking an open apology to the nation from the military commanders at the time of the Kwangju civil uprising as a way of solving the problem, a ruling camp source said Saturday.

They include Yi Hui-sung, who was martial law commander at the time of the bloody suppression of the civilian revolt, Yun Hung-chung, martial law commander of Cholla Provincial District, and two lawmakers—Chong Ho-yong, then commander of the special warfare forces, and Chung Ung, then commander of the 31st Division in Kwangju.

The chain of the command for the Kwangju suppression included Yi, Yun and Chung Ung, but not Chong Ho-yong.

"Although he was not directly engaged in the military action, Chung Ho-yong was responsible as commander of the special warfare forces, the troops that caused the civil uprising," said the source, who declined to be identified.

"If they apologize to the nation and former President Chon Tu-hwan apologizes in his testimony at the National Assembly, then the investigation into those responsible may end," he said.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung rejected the offer, however, insisting that Chung Ho-yong and Yi must be punished for giving false testimony to the assembly.

"The Kwangju problem cannot be solved unless the two masterminds of the massacre are treated in accordance with law and apologize to the nation," Kim said.

Kim also urged them to resign. Chong Ho-yong is a lawmaker who has consistently denied the allegation that he was a mastermind of the bloody suppression, but it is not clear what Kim meant since Yi holds no posts.

"However, I don't want former President Chon Tu-hwan to face criminal punishment since it is necessary to respect him as a former president even though he has primary responsibility for the tragedy," he said.

Kim pledged that his Party for Peace and Democracy will call a confidence vote on the government next February unless President No Tae-u completes the liquidation of the previous administration and finds a solution for the Kwangju problem.

Parties Split on Handling 5th Republic Figures
SK2105001589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 1

[Text] Whether ruling DJP (Democratic Justice Party) lawmaker Chong Ho-yong should be forced to resign over the 1980 Kwangju incident has again become a hot political issue.

Chong's fate was a key issue at the fifth-day meeting yesterday of the 14 senior officials of the nation's four political parties. The meeting discussed who should be purged for the bloody military suppression of the civil uprising in Kwangju in May 1980.

After one and a half hours of heated debate, the four parties remained split over whether Chong should be included.

The largest opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] demanded that Chong, then commander of the Army's Special Warfare Forces which were most responsible for the brutal suppression, should at least be forced to resign.

A widely-held belief is that the Kwangju tragedy was caused by the excessive use of force by three brigades of airborne troops dispatched from Chong's forces. Then Army Chief of Staff and martial law commander Yi Hui-sung admitted last year at a National Assembly hearing that excessive force was employed by the troopers in putting down the uprising.

But the ruling party, repeating its previous defense of Chong, told the 14-member Senior Lawmakers' Council that Chon had nothing to do with the incident, because the three brigades of paratroopers were outside his command while in Kwangju.

The DJP members, in a counteroffensive, demanded that responsibility for the incident be taken by those who were in the direct chain of command for all the troops mobilized for the operation, from then commander of the 31st Army Division and now PPD lawmaker Chong Wung up to then martial law commander Yi.

Also mentioned by the ruling party were Yun Hung-chung, then a three-star Army general and regional commander of martial law forces in southwestern Chollanam-to and his successor So Chun-yol.

At the meeting, the ruling party suggested to the opposition parties that all controversy over the Kwangju incident be put to rest with a joint apology statement by the two Chungs, Yi, Yun, and So.

But the PPD rejected the DJP proposal, saying that ruling party lawmaker Chong's resignation is its "minimum requirement" for solution of the Kwangju case.

The ruling party countered that if Chong is forced to relinquish his Assembly seat, the PPD's Chong should also be forced to do so.

The DJP's Chong has strongly denied any responsibility for the Kwangju incident and said he will not step down.

As the ruling and the largest opposition parties squared off over the fate of Chong, the two other opposition parties, the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] urged compromise, saying that the Kwangju case should be settled in a way convincing to the people.

The council is to meet again tomorrow over the Kwangju question.

No Rejects Action Against Chong Ho-yong
*SK2405055189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT
24 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has rejected opposition demands that he take punitive action against Chong Ho-yong, a fellow former general and a senior ruling party lawmaker, in connection with the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

"Without acting against those who were in the chain of command, there cannot be action against the commander of a support unit," No was quoted as telling party leaders in a working dinner at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, Tuesday.

The rebuff for the opposition came after a 14-member panel of senior politicians from the rival parties, trapped in a steadfast standoff over Chong's case, failed earlier in the day to strike a compromise over the punishment of key figures of the government of former president Chon Tu-hwan.

The No. 1 opposition party of Kim Tae-chung, in particular, has demanded that Chong resign his National Assembly seat for his alleged role in the Kwangju tragedy.

Chung was head of the special Warfare Command when its commandos were ordered into Kwangju, where they were the central players in the bloody operation of martial law forces to subdue the 10-day uprising.

The southwestern provincial capital is the power base and political stronghold of Kim Tae-chung and his party.

Chon consolidated his grip on power and became president a few months after the Kwangju tragedy, rapidly promoting his military academy classmate to army chief of staff, home minister and then defense minister.

The ruling party is demanding punishment of those in the chain of command of the martial law forces, including Rep. Chong Ung of Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD]—commander of an army division stationed in Kwangju at the time of the uprising—before discussing Chung Ho-yong's case.

The PPD, however, insists Chong Ung was punished enough when he was forced to retire after disobeying orders to take what he says was "excessive military action" against the protesters.

Kim Tae-chung repeatedly called for the resignation of Chong Ho-yong Wednesday, but in a thinly veiled warning said he was ready to retract his demands if the government does not want to take action against key figures of the previous government.

"Instead, liquidation of the wrongdoings of the Chon government, which is the base for the No Tae-u government, will never be concluded," he said.

The panel of senior politicians met again Wednesday at the National Assembly to discuss some controversial bills concerning political funds, inter-Korean exchanges, labor activities, medical insurance and rural debts.

Possibility of Local Elections Viewed

SK2405085089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea is likely to hold its first local elections in 28 years in December as the nation takes another crucial step toward full democracy.

Pak Chong-hui abolished local elections after he seized power in a military-backed coup d'etat in May 1961.

The decision to hold the elections was made by a panel of senior politicians meeting Wednesday to discuss their parties' positions on various national issues, including how to handle people held accountable by the opposition for the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

They agreed to hold elections to form municipal and provincial councils this year with mayoral and gubernatorial elections being held next year. Mayors and governors are currently appointed by the president.

The National Assembly must now legislate laws to implement local autonomy, which the opposition calls the basis of grass-roots democracy.

Elections to form municipal and provincial councils are expected to be held in December, a ruling party source said.

The agreement was made possible by ruling party concessions on early implementation of local autonomy, he said.

Discussion on issues surrounding key figures accused of involvement in the bloody suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju and other wrongdoings of former president Chon Tu-hwan's government was scrapped, however.

A panel meeting deadlocked Tuesday over Rep. Chong Ho-yong, former army chief of staff and defense minister. Chong also heads the largest faction of the ruling party, the T-K [Taegu-Kyongbuk] division.

Opposition panelists demanded that Chong resign his Assembly seat to take responsibility for the harsh military suppression of the Kwangju democratic movement. Chong was commander of the airborne special warfare force, which was sent into the southwestern provincial capital to put down the anti-government protests.

Ruling party panelists strongly resisted, asserting yet again that Chong should not be a "political scapegoat."

The Chong issue, a major subject of political bargaining, may be discussed by President No Tae-u and the three opposition leaders—Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil—when they meet in late May or early June.

Ruling Party Chairman Postpones U.S. Trip

SK2205023689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 22 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of South Korea's ruling party, said Monday he has postponed his trip to the United States from early next month to August.

Pak told Democratic Justice Party [DJP] lawmakers he is unable to make the trip that would begin June 4 while a meeting of senior officials from the four parties is in progress.

The meeting of 14 key officials from the ruling and opposition parties agreed May 19 that former president Chon Tu-hwan should testify before the National Assembly on misdeeds of his authoritarian rule and has other crucial matters on its agenda.

A ruling party source, however, said Pak called off the trip because of an expected reshuffle of the cabinet and ruling party leadership after the ongoing session of the assembly ends May 29.

DJP Lawmakers Remarks at Meeting Denounced

SK2405093289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Is This a Return to the Fifth Republic?—Anti-historic Scenes of the Meeting of Democratic Justice Party Lawmakers]

[Text] Does the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] have the will to liquidate the Fifth Republic's irregularities? Does this party have a clear resolution to join the national consensus to pursue freedom and democracy?

We hoped for the opening of the "bright Sixth Republic" and as the preconditions for this, we repeatedly stressed "liquidation" of the Fifth Republic irregularities and democratic "reform." No one can deny that this is a consensus of all of us living in the present era and the spirit of the time.

From this point of view, the reactionary assertions and allegations on "Kwangju" and the "Fifth Republic" put forward during the meeting of the DJP Assemblymen are indeed surprising and fearful.

Party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu unfolded a logic that "although the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy and Reconciliation defined the issue of Kwangju as 'part of the democratization movement,' such a definition was made merely in the course of healing the pains; and after 1 or 2 years, the Kwangju issue will be reflected in history in a fair and just manner."

Floor leader Kim Yun-hwan also emphatically stated that "I am one of the core members of the Fifth Republic. What did President No do during the era of the Fifth Republic? Victimizing the core members of the Fifth Republic is not right. Even Fifth Republic figures should play their role as assemblymen in a honorable and fair manner."

Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong defended himself by stating: "Are those who held government posts during the era of the Fifth Republic all thieves and criminals? What standard decides who are the core members of the Fifth Republic?" Thus, their allegations denied the essence in the reform and democratization movement by explicitly putting forward a logic that the root of the Sixth Republic is the Fifth Republic.

Is the DJP, overwhelmed by such logic and allegations, able to put forward ideas and policies that enable us to resolve the pains of the time and national aspirations?

If it is true that the will of the DJP, the ruling party, is anti-historical and runs counter to the trend of the time, grave obstacles and an adverse situation inevitably would be created on the road toward democracy and freedom that we all aspire for today. The people are concerned with the possibility that such an atmosphere by the ruling camp may reverse the history of our democracy, which is about to enter the normal track, and may weaken the spirit for freedom.

We urge the key DJP officials to promptly recover reason and resolve the problems based on realistic and reasonable consciousness. If the DJP attempts to approach today's problems with such anti-reason and anti-democratic consciousness as disclosed during the 22 May meeting, it will not be able to resolve any problem. Indeed, it is an urgent task to effect a courageous turn in the DJP's consciousness. It has the initial responsibility for overcoming the current situation which is recognized as a "general crisis."

We feel as if we are again witnessing the "cause" of tensions and discord that the political situation has constantly faced ever since inauguration of the Sixth Republic. The DJP should expeditiously make a decision to liquidate our anxiety and surprise at an early date. It would be difficult to resolve the current crisis in a normal manner if there is no decision and new consciousness of the DJP. No one wants to see the reemergence of abnormality and unreasonableness in our history.

We once again call for the DJP's cool-headed self-examination.

Pak Chol-on Denies Report on Declaration

SK2205130089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1253 GMT
22 May 89

Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—The leading actor of the 1987 historic declaration of democratic reforms including direct presidential election and release of political detainees was President No Tae-u, a close aide to No said Monday.

Pak Chol-on, a presidential policy aide flatly denied as groundless a recent published report of a monthly magazine that the declaration, which eventually calmed violent anti-government demonstrations, was the product of No's consultations with the then President Chon Tu-hwan and was based on Chon's instructions.

"The June 29, 1987, declaration was made possible by No, then presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. No personally instructed me to study ways of accepting the people's will of direct presidential election."

"I was told by No to study the direct election formula around the end of March, 1987, and on June 18 No revealed his final decision to accept the people's demand for direct presidential election and instructed me to draft the declaration that day," Pak explained.

"No, then-presidential candidate, who had a chance to seize power easily under the then indirect election system, gave it up and made up his mind on his own to be judged by the people directly," he said.

The report by the WOLGAN CHOSON, a sister magazine of the influential daily CHOSON ILBO, said in its latest edition that Chon called No to the presidential office of Chongwadae on June 20, 1987, and proposed the declaration, but No refused and later accepted.

The close aide to No indicated that then President Chon might have known No's plan when he met No several days before the declaration came out, although he said he did not know precisely what was talked about in Chon-No meetings at that time.

No, Chon Alleged Secret Deals Create Stir

SK2305015289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
23 May 89 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kang Song-chae—"Report on No-Chon 'Secret Deals' Stirs Political Circles"]

[Text] A magazine report about "secret deals" between President No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan is creating a stir in political circles, though No's aides have dismissed it as nonsense.

The story is drawing keen attention as it comes at a time when the ruling and opposition parties are pushing for Chon's testimony in parliament on the alleged misdeeds during his eight-year rule.

The report published by the MONTHLY CHOSON alleges that No's June 29 declaration for democratic reforms in 1987 was actually the work of then President Chon.

Delving into dealings in political money between the two former generals, it also says that Chon provided 150 billion won for No's presidential campaign and that he handed about 55 billion won over to No during his transfer of power last year.

If confirmed, the allegation would certainly raise a morality and credibility question for President No, seriously affecting his administration and the tide of future political developments.

It is generally believed that Chon will testify in the National Assembly within a few months on charges of corruption and irregularities during the Fifth Republic, but it's not clear whether he would clarify his position on his deals with No.

Rival political parties agreed last week to push for open testimony before special parliamentary panels by the ex-president. The hearing would be taped for broadcast later.

Chongwadae and ruling party officials categorically rejected the magazine report as unfounded rumors, but seemed worried about its possible political repercussions.

The opposition parties, considering the fact that the story has yet to be confirmed, refrained from launching outright attacks against No. But they demanded the misgivings about the fostering and use of political funds raised during the previous administration be cleared.

An independent lawmaker, Pak Chan-chong, sent a letter to President No asking him to clarify the allegation.

Disputes over the alleged deals between the former and incumbent presidents could seriously undermine efforts of the ruling camp to conclude controversy over the alleged Fifth Republic irregularities at an early date.

Ruling party officials had long expressed hope that Chon's testimony in parliament would help put an end to the continued controversy.

The recent allegation, meanwhile, would give a useful weapon to the opposition parties which are trying to arouse public interest and attention again on the question of liquidating the Fifth Republic irregularities.

After key officials of the four major political parties agreed to arrange open testimony by Chon last week, aides of the former president were said to have complained that they had not been consulted in advance.

But Chon has been said to recognize the need for him to give testimony in the Assembly, and predictions are that he would comply with a request of the political parties to do so.

The rival parties have yet to clear differences over when to arrange the Assembly hearing for Chon. But relevant officials say they think that Chon would appear in the Assembly for testimony by the end of July.

With chances high for the ex-president to testify in the Assembly, attention is focused on what he would say on his rise to power after the 1979 assassination of Pak Chong-hui, the 1980 Kwangju incident and other scandalous incidents during his rule.

The ruling and opposition parties have agreed to send Chon written questions in advance. If Chon's answers in the Assembly hearing are deemed insufficient, one lawmaker from each of the four parties could ask additional questions.

Chon is rumored to have harbored some grudges against No for having been ill-treated since the transfer of power. He may well feel that No did not do his best to protect him from opposition offensives since his retirement.

Chon issued a statement apologizing for his misdeeds to the people last November, and has since lived in exile at a remote Buddhist temple in Kangwon-to.

His aides say Chon has devoted himself to the study of Buddhist scriptures since his arrival at the temple and has become a completely different person. The ex-president is said to have completed a 100-day prayer last week.

But it remains to be seen to what extent Chon would disclose the truth in the Assembly hearing on historical incidents during his rule, many of them scandalous.

In a related development, the four-party key officials' meeting, which produced an agreement on Chon's testimony, has hit a major snag while dealing with the question of resolving controversy over the Kwangju incident and the Fifth Republic irregularities.

A bone of contention is how to handle ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, who has long been accused by the opposition of playing a key role in the armed suppression of the civil uprising in Kwangju in 1980.

President No and ex-Presidents Chon and Chong are all 11th-class graduates of the Korea Military Academy.

The No. 1 opposition Party for Peace and Democracy remains adamant in its demand for Chong to assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and resign from all official posts. The ruling Democratic Justice Party counters that Chong cannot be held directly responsible for the incident. Chong, who is said to exercise considerable influence in the ruling camp, himself says he can never become a "political scapegoat."

More Controversy Over Article

SK2305021889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
23 May 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong: "Article on No-Chon 'Secret Deal' Stirs Controversy"]

[Text] A political controversy has flared up following a monthly magazine's reports about political funds of the Fifth Republic under Chon Tu-hwan and the background to the revolutionary "June 29 Declaration (in 1987)."

This argument draws keen public attention in that the rival parties are near to reaching agreement on the much-disputed testimony of Chon before the National Assembly, and because it involves the leadership and morality of President No Tae-u.

It also thrills the political world a great deal as it eventually concerns the relationship between No and Chon, old friends since their Korea Military Academy days.

The "MONTHLY CHOSON," published by the CHOSON ILBO, reported in its June edition that the June 29 Declaration, which turned the political tide of the nation, was suggested not by No, but Chon.

The magazine said in an article titled "June 29 Declaration, Work of Chon Tu-hwan," and sub-titled "bombshell testimony by Chon's aides," that Chon called No to Chongwadae and proposed the declaration on June 20.

The magazine also reported that Chon raised some 200 billion won in political funds in 1987, gave 150 billion won to No for No's presidential electioneering and handed over the remaining 55 billion won to No on leaving Chongwadae.

It further said in the article that No gave 5 billion won to make the total amount of political money Chon donated to the state 13.9 billion won. The reason why No offered 5 billion won was that the funds (8.9 billion won) Chon was still in possession of were too small to be acceptable to the people.

These stories were quoted by Chon's aides on condition of anonymity, according to the magazine.

Such allegations about the political money had been made after Chon was forced into domestic exile at Paektam-sa Temple in Kangwon-to on Nov. 23.

However, political parties agreed not to make an issue of political funds during the Fifth Republic.

The magazine's report was immediately denied by Chongwadae officials, who described them as "totally groundless."

A ranking official even argued that "the person who testified that No gave 5 billion won to Chon should show his face."

He also said that most countries, including Japan and the United States "do not trace the sources of 'normal' political money, excluding that involved in such scandals as the Lockheed and Recruit cases."

Political observers view that the allegations and "other rumors" about the political funds and the June 29 Declaration indicate the "uncomfortable relationship" between Chon and No, the classmates at the KMA [Korea Military Academy] (11th class).

In fact, the ex-president has expressed his personal regrets about No through his aides since he went to the remote temple.

Before Chon left his Yonhui-tong house, forced by public opinion and the "merciless treatment" from No's side, his aides had openly threatened to make a bombshell declaration (apparently on the use of political funds), but did not do so.

As for No's side, the report that June 29 measure was led not by No, but Chon was regarded as "humiliating."

Pak Chol-on, a close aide to No with the formal title of presidential assistant for policy development, told reporters, "The June 29 Declaration was a historic event, which marks an epoch in Korea's political history."

"The presidential candidate (No), who had a chance to seize power easily (under the then indirect election system), gave it up to accept the people's will. He made up his mind to be judged by the people directly," he said.

Asked to explain the report that Chon called No to Chongwadae on June 20 and proposed the declaration, but No refused and later accepted, Pak said.

"I was told by No to study the direct election formula around the end of March. No revealed his final decision (to accept the people's demand) on June 18 and instructed me to draft the declaration that day."

He indicated that then president Chon might have known No's plan when he met No on June 22 and 24, although he said he did not know precisely what was talked about in Chon-No meetings.

Recent Political Events, Revelations Reviewed
SK2405012389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
24 May 89 p 2

[Text] The turn of events in politics these days is suspicious enough to make politicians feel strained.

An article in a monthly, the CHOSON, has caused a ripple, which the ruling camp hopes will peter out without developing into a storm.

Surprisingly, the opposition camp is unexpectedly reserved on the issue, leading people to think the reason is an undercurrent of fear that it might evolve into a serious incident beyond the control of politics.

The contents of the article are nothing but a kind of smearing of the image of President No Tae-u, arguing that it was not he who conceived the idea of the June 29 declaration introducing direct presidential elections and the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung.

The article argues that it was rather former president Chon Tu-hwan now in domestic exile in disgrace at Paektam-sa Temple in the rugged mountains in Kangwon-to.

Another bombshell is that there was a "secret" deal involved in Chon's giving up all of his wealth to the state at the time of going into exile.

At that time, Chon was in possession of about 8.9 billion won in political funds he amassed while in office to use it in case of installment as the chairman of an "advisory committee on state affairs" as provided for under the law.

Mindful of public suspicion, No's side provided 5 billion won to Chon to make the total political funds left over look more "real" in the eyes of the people.

All of these stories can hardly be verified unless No and Chon give honest testimony. Besides, there is no way of investigating them from a practical viewpoint.

Reaction from the ruling camp has been nothing but a kind of knee-jerk denial.

What draws special attention is the timing of the revelation irrespective of whether it is true or not.

The controversial article came at a time when the ruling and opposition parties neared accord on the terms of how Chon should give his testimony to the House.

When the accord was made, a close aide of Chon expressed strong displeasure with the ruling camp. He argued that the ruling camp lacked political and negotiating capabilities.

Meanwhile, it has been made known that current ruling camp leaders including Pak Chun-kyu and Kim Yun-hwan have received letters warning them against political activities. The writers even threatened to attack them arguing that what they are now is owed to Chon.

Presidential special advisor on policy, Pak Chol-on, is among the receivers of the threatening letters.

Ruling camp lawmakers suspect they may be the work of people close to Chon, taking advantage of rising public opinion against violent activists and dissidents who are most critical of Chon.

The opposition camp, particularly the Party for Peace and Democracy led by Kim Tae-chung, is screwing up the pressure on Rep. Chong Ho-yong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to leave politics assuming responsibility for the Kwangju bloodshed.

Another incident is the attack on the house of Kye Hun-che, one of the most outspoken dissidents, with firebombs on Monday night.

Such events are very rare, and serious enough to raise the eyebrows of common people and politicians as well.

They suspect the incidents were not isolated but orchestrated with a certain aim.

Some said it may be a kind of pressure upon the entire political establishment to scuttle Chon's testimony, spotlighting that it can result in devastating the basis of the current political structure.

In short, the voices of rightists, which have been drowned out by the voices of radical leftists, have begun to be heard since the unauthorized visit to Pyongyang by dissident pastor Mun Ik-hwan in March.

Prosecutors To Oversee Rights Violation Probes
SK2005022189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 May 89 p 3

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecutors' Office will supervise investigation activities by security agents, police and customs officers to forestall human rights violations, a spokesman said.

Prosecutors will intensify their watchdog activities to protect human rights of detainees at the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), the National Police Headquarters, the Seoul City Metropolitan Bureau and the Customs Office of the Kimpo Airport.

Inspection will be focused on the four law-enforcement authorities where formal detention facilities are not provided and human rights violations have frequently occurred.

Prosecutors' inspection is designed to prevent human rights abuse by security agents whose investigation into dissidents have been apparently noticeable recently.

Since the foundation of the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters, manned by prosecutors, police, the NSP and the Defense Security Command, the NSP has been criticized by dissidents for its misuse of power.

Prosecutors planning to make it a rule to make regular inspections of the NSP also ordered security agents not to detain suspects without warrants.

According to prosecutors, human rights of those under the NSP custody will be fully guaranteed with the enforcement of inspection activities so as to bring to an end such alleged human rights cases as torture, indefinite detention, arrest and search without warrants and bans on interviews by detainees' relatives and lawyers.

Dissidents Ask Amnesty International's Help

SK2105004489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 89 p 3

[Text] Dissident leaders have asked Amnesty International to send an investigation team to Korea to look into the death of Yi Chol-kyu.

But the London-based human rights group is yet to decide on whether to send an investigation team here, said a spokesman for Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] yesterday.

Sara Wyatt of the group's Asia and Pacific Research Department said in a letter last Thursday that "we are not at this stage sending an investigation team to South Korea," said the spokesman for the National Democratic Alliance of Korea.

The government refused to perform a new autopsy on the Chosun University student who dissidents claim was killed by police.

Police Allegedly Foil Mass Antigovernment Rally

SK2105005589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 89 p 3

[Text] The police authorities yesterday aborted an anti-government rally dissidents and students planned at Taehangro, the culture street in Tongsung-tong, downtown Seoul.

At intersections leading to Taehang-ro, about 5,000 combat-clad police, in visored helmets, made a human wall to foil the gathering. No severe physical clashes were reported.

Chonminnyon (the National Alliance for Democratic Movement) organized the aborted rally at 3 p.m. on the street which becomes vehicle-free at 6 p.m. every Saturday.

But police did not approve the rally in the belief that the rally organizers would be unable to keep peace and order. Fears were raised that the gathering might turn into violent street demonstrations and cause a heavy traffic jam, police said.

Yesterday's rally was called to demand the resignation of the No Tae-u administration and the clarification of the death of Yi Chol-kyu, a Chosun University student, who is presumed by police to have drowned in a reservoir in Kwangju on May 3.

On May 18, police also banned an open-air rally planned in front of the Seoul City Hall to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

Students Attempt To Seize Security Office

SK2105005289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 89 p 3

[Text] Eight university students tried unsuccessfully to occupy the office of the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters near Toksu Palace yesterday and two of them were arrested.

Pak Po-yong, 22, a sophomore at Sungsil University and his school-mate, whose name is not yet known, were interrogated on charges of assaulting and seizing a public building.

The students attempted to seize the joint investigation office and demand the dissolution of the controversial law-enforcement body, police said.

Government, Teachers Contest Right to Unions

SK2105012089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 89 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Chon Si-yong: "Teachers, Government at Loggerheads Over Rally for Trade Union"]

[Text] The government and dissident teachers are at loggerheads about whether school teachers should be allowed to set up labor unions.

Both sides are desperate to win a publicity battle and bring the other side to its knees.

The teachers say they would consider putting off the May 28 inaugural rally for the union if the National Assembly revises education laws guaranteeing teachers' union rights by next Thursday (May 25).

But Chongyohyop, a group of reform-minded teachers that has been promoting the union warns at the same time that they would push ahead with the scheduled rally if the four major political parties fail to do so by that time.

"We cannot give up the three basic labor rights" Chongyonyop said in a statement yesterday.

Chongyohyop officials also said they informed police of their plan for the inaugural rally, to be held at Hanyang University in eastern Seoul, as required by the rewritten law on assemblies and demonstrations.

The Ministry of Education, in the meantime, has hinted at a dialogue with the dissident teachers, probably early this week.

A ministry official said Chongyohyop leaders have asked to meet Education Minister Chon Won-sik for the third time after two requests in the past weeks. "I don't see any reason to reject it this time," said the official, who asked his name not be used.

But ministry officials said there is no change in the government's position toward the teachers' move to form what they termed as an illegal labor union.

"The ministry's decision to fire more than 50 teachers for their leading roles in the union activities has not changed," said an official.

The ministry hastily bought advertisement space in national newspapers yesterday to publish a statement calling on the teachers to cancel the rally plan.

Teachers unions have been banned since 1961 when the late President Pak Chong-hui outlawed them.

Relevant laws currently stipulate that teachers engaging in collective activities can be jailed for up to one year.

Teachers, however, say it is unconstitutional for them to be denied the right to form trade unions.

The teachers say they suffer from a chronic work load and poor salary, and claim a union of their own is the best way to improve their working conditions and at the same time safeguard "independence of education from politics."

"We need unions to boost our rights," said a teacher. Education officials, while repeatedly emphasizing the illegitimacy of the union under the law counter these claims, saying it will result in various ills in education.

The officials said they fear teachers' union activities, which include such collective actions as class boycotts, could damage education.

"We are also worried about how students will see and learn from what teachers who, wearing headbands, stage strikes at school campuses," said one official. [sentence as published]

Defying warnings by the ministry, the dissident teachers organized rallies May 14 in big cities in preparation for the inaugural meeting scheduled for next Sunday. The rallies drew some 10,000 teachers.

Teacher Arrested on Pro-North Remarks Charge
SK2305012289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
22 May 89 p 3

[Text] A high school teacher faces arrest for allegedly making pro-north Korean remarks in the presence of his colleagues, Seoul police said yesterday.

Cho Tae-hun, 32, a Korean language teacher at Indog Technical High School in Seoul, is the first teacher to be arrested on violations of the National Security Law, police said.

In a gathering of his school teacher [as published] at a mountain resort June 9 last year, he said "the Korean War (1950-53) was triggered by south Korea and the U.S. forces."

Recently, he strongly supported the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's unauthorized trip to Communist north Korea, investigators said. The dissident pastor is now under arrest.

Labor Dispute Settled at Hanyang Hospital
SK2105001889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in
English 21 May 89 p 3

[Text] Union workers of Hanyang University Hospital returned to work yesterday as labor and management of the medical institute produced an accord calling for a pay increase and a unified salary system.

The agreement, which came about a month after the hospital workers went on strike, features a rise of a uniform 40,000 won in basic pay and a unified pay scale system.

During the meeting that produced the compromise agreement, hospital director Ko Un-in represented management and acting union chief O Hyon-son headed the workers' negotiating team.

Management promised not to file criminal charges on more hospital union workers.

Four union leaders, including president Cha Suon, have been arrested for leading an illegal strike. Cha is a nurse.

"Management promised to have them released," a union spokesman said.

The collective action paralyzed medical service for outpatients. Even doctors had advised inpatients to move to other hospitals.

Poll Taken on Current Political Situation

SK2105003289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 May 89 p 2

[Text] Youth and highly educated people call for restraint by the No Tae-u administration in using police forces, while those in higher age brackets and those with lower education backgrounds demand the reinforcement of police authority, an opinion poll shows.

Those who complain of No's "overstern" measures against protesters are more prevalent in the opposition power bases of Chollapuk-to, Chollanam-to and Kyongsangnam-to, a regional disparity in viewpoints on No's policies, Gallup Korea said yesterday.

About 41 percent of Kyongsangnam-to people and 34 percent of Cholla provinces answered that No's anti-protest steps are too severe, while no more than 20 percent of Kyongsangpuk-to people, the lowest, thought so.

Kyongsangnam-to is a power base of Kim Yong-sam and the Cholla provinces are the stronghold of Kim Tae-chung. Kyongsangpuk-to is No's home province.

Nearly 55 percent of Kyongsangpuk-to people believe that No's measures against protesters are too feeble in sharp contrast with the lowest portion of 28 percent registered in Seoul.

By age, Gallup said, the older they are, the more complaints they made about the "lukewarmness" of No's attitudes toward protesters, largely student activists. The younger generation, meanwhile, generally think that the present measures the No administration are taking to quell protests are too much.

The poll, sponsored by the Culture-Information Ministry, said that an average 87.8 percent of 500 people, surveyed Wednesday and Thursday, feel uneasy about the current political situation. This breaks down to 93 percent of Kyongsangpuk-to people, 92.8 percent of Cholla people, 92 percent of Kyongsangnam-to people and about 82 percent of Seoul, Kyonggi and Kangwon people.

About 37 percent were optimistic about the future political scene, whereas 33 percent viewed that the current situation would go on for the time being and 16 percent gave more gloomy forecasts.

The poll was made through telephone interviews across the country except for Cheju Island province.

Respondents Favor Antiviolence Laws

SK2105003589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
21 May 89 p 3

[Text] Nine out of 10 Koreans feel insecure about the current political situation in the nation and eight among 10 favor legislation to ban firebombs in demonstrations, according to a recent Gallup poll.

The poll also found 70 percent of Koreans agree on the necessity to legislate a law on prevention of violence and destruction.

On the present government policy to cope with demonstrations, 35.5 percent evaluated it "too weak," while 15.2 percent took it as "proper." Among those polled, 28.2 percent urged the government to take stronger measures against demonstrations.

These are among the result of a survey made by Gallup at the request of the Ministry of Culture and Information. Five hundred people, selected at random from across the nation, were interviewed by telephone.

One of the interesting findings of the survey was different evaluations of the current political situation among people living in different regions.

On the question of using administrative power of the government for social stability, a majority (55.6 percent) of the residents of Kyongsangpuk-to, hometown of the present and past two Presidents of Korea, advocated the necessity for strengthening the use of power.

In comparison, only 25.7 percent of the residents of Cholla Province, the bloody antigovernment uprising in 1980 took place in its capital, Kwangju, had similar views.

The pollees in the two regions reacted similarly in other questions such as the one evaluating the government policy toward demonstration and mass rallies.

Burma

Karens Ready for Peace Talks With Rangoon

BK2405103989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT
24 May 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Mae Sot, Thailand, May 24 (AFP)—Burmese rebels said Wednesday they approved Thai mediation to help end their civil war with Rangoon and would be prepared to hold peace talks in Thailand, but Burma rejected the talks.

Insurgent sources reached from this town on the Thai-Burmese border said they would be prepared to hold peace talks with Rangoon government officials in the northern Thai city of Chiang Mai. [passage omitted]

Em Marta, a spokesman for a coalition of ethnic insurgents fighting for regional autonomy almost since Burma's independence in 1948, said before the statement from Rangoon was made public that the rebels would not discuss a cease-fire unless the Rangoon military government brought it up.

In Bangkok, a Thai military spokesman said that Thai Armed Forces chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut had conveyed to Burma's military government a "proposal to announce a cease-fire" with the insurgents, adding that Gen Saw Maung had agreed to "take it into consideration." [passage omitted]

Burma's military, which seized power in September to quash pro-democracy strikes, has scored unprecedented victories in one of the world's oldest civil wars.

Burmese government forces seem on the verge of taking over the lucrative border lumber and smuggling industries controlled by Karen guerrillas, who shelter thousands of students who fled central Burma when the junta took power.

Rangoon troops, using advantages in numbers, artillery and ammunition, have since December taken five key camps in a 150-kilometer strip of land north of Mae Sot where the Karens do business.

A battle is currently raging at Kawmura, 20 kilometers north of Mae Sot inside Burma.

Thailand protested Saturday's [20 May] incursion of Burmese troops into Thailand in an attempt to outflank the besieged Karens.

Gen Chawalit told reporters at the Thai town of Wang Kaew that the Karens were ready to open political negotiations with Rangoon. Burmese troops Saturday destroyed Wang Kaew's market.

At least seven Burmese were killed when Thai troops fired mortars to drive them into Burma.

Shelling from Burmese artillery and return mortar and machine-gun fire from the Karens could be still heard at Wang Kaew.

Karen civilians crossing into Thailand on a rickety bridge across the Moei River said there were 1,200 Karen guerrillas facing 2,500-5,000 Burmese troops.

The Burmese control a hill about two kilometres from the settlement, a black-market trading point and home to a saw mill processing teak hardwood for sale to Thailand.

Dr Marta is among seven members of a peace negotiating team formed by the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), which joins 11 ethnic minority insurgencies with 10 other groups including members of the ruling ethnic Burmans, in the event that negotiations were to take place.

The seven-member team is to be supervised by four men—Brang Seng, leader of Kachin rebels in northern Burma, Nai Shwe Kyin of the Mons fighting in the southeast, Than Aung, vice-president of the Karen National Union (KNU) and U Thwin, who served as trade minister under Prime Minister U Nu, Burma's last democratically elected government leader deposed in 1962 by a military coup.

The insurgents proposed Chiang Mai for talks because the Thais would not allow the talks to be held in Bangkok, Dr Marta said. He did not elaborate.

He said the DAB had made the decision on May 9 and had been ready to negotiate since Monday. "If peace talks do not take place very soon, they may not take place at all," Dr Marta said.

He added that Gen Chawalit has been negotiating with the DAB since March.

The Kachins and Karens are the two most powerful rebel forces, but Karen leader Bo Mya is not named in the supervisory committee.

The DAB has set three conditions for peace talks with Rangoon: foreign mediation, negotiations on neutral soil and for the talks to be open to world press coverage.

Thailand has offered to mediate and be the neutral site, Dr Marta said.

DAB sources said they thought the Burmese were regrouping after recent fighting in which hundreds have died. They are waiting for more arms and ammunition and for the result of Thai-Burmese talks on the recent Burmese intrusion into Thailand, the sources said.

Officer Dismisses Talks Proposal

BK2405073289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0717 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] Rangoon, May 24 (AFP)—A senior Burmese military government official dismissed here Wednesday the possibility of peace talks with ethnic insurgents fighting Burma's government for autonomy.

"We have already declared that there would be no more negotiations with the insurgents. We shall continue to fight them until they are totally eliminated," Colonel Aung Thein, deputy director of the government's Information Committee, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan Tuesday urged Rangoon and ethnic Karen insurgents to open peace talks to end their four-decade-old war.

Meeting With Thai Delegation on Border Incident

BK2305163789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] General Saw Maung, commander in chief of Defense Forces, received a Thai delegation led by Gen. deputy supreme commander of the Royal Thai Army, today at 1030 at Dagon House of the Ministry of Defense.

Present at the meeting were Gen Than Shwe, army commander in chief; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, director of the Defense Forces Intelligence; Colonel Tin Hla, commander of the 22d Light Infantry Brigade; U Nyunt Shwe, Burmese ambassador to Thailand; Col Ba Hein, military attache; U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Political Department; and Col (Narot Pidun) and Navy Commander (Chuchat Khastya), military attaches at the Thai Embassy in Rangoon.

The Thai delegation led by Gen Phat came to Rangoon this morning to discuss and coordinate developments along the Thai-Burmese border with leaders of the Burmese Defense Services.

After a courtesy call on Gen Saw Maung, the Thai delegation discussed matters related to the Thai-Burmese border with the senior Defense Forces officials, led by Gen Than Shwe, army commander in chief, at Dagon House.

During the meeting, the Burmese side explained the recently fought Wangkha battle in detail, using maps. The Burmese side requested that insurgent groups not be allowed to have a foothold in Thailand, and if they are allowed to enter Thailand on humanitarian grounds, the insurgents should first be disarmed. In such cases, the Burmese side has nothing to say if it is done in accordance with existing Thai laws. The Burmese side cannot recognize as refugees insurgents or relatives who enter Thailand. The Burmese side is determined to maintain

existing friendly relations with Thailand and not to destroy them in any way. If any incidents occur or any difficulties arise, it is hoped that they can be solved through mutual understanding and friendship.

Continuing, the Burmese side explained that Burmese soldiers unavoidably crossed into Thailand on 20 May 1989 while seeking to destroy a KNU [Karen National Union] hiding place from which KNU insurgents were firing artillery at Burmese positions. It is regretted that the Burmese troops had to enter Thailand in this manner.

To prevent such incidents, it had been proposed that a bilateral border committee composed of the regional commanders be organized to supervise the border. This committee recently met and agreed to form a joint committee to visit the Wangkha area and investigate the damage in areas in Thailand reportedly caused by the Burmese troops.

The Thai side agreed to the Burmese proposal that following an investigation, if it is found that the damages were caused by the Burmese offensive, the Burmese Government will consider making reasonable compensation to those who suffered damages.

After this discussion, the army commander in chief, Lt Gen Than Shwe, gave a luncheon at the No 2 Guest House of the Ministry of Defense in honor of Gen Phat and his delegation. Gen Phat and his delegation departed at 1500. They were seen off at the Rangoon Airport by Lt Gen Than Shwe; Brig Gen Khin Nyunt; Brig Gen Myo Nyunt, commander of the Rangoon Division Military Command; Col Tin Hla; U Ohn Gyaw; officials concerned; and the military attaches of the Thai Embassy in Rangoon.

The eight-member delegation led by Gen Phat, deputy supreme commander of the Royal Thai Army, arrived in Rangoon by special military plane at 1000 this morning. They were accompanied by the Burmese ambassador to Thailand, U Nyunt Shwe, and the Burmese military attache, Col Ba Hein.

Energy, Mines Minister Receives Thai Delegation

BK2405022889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 89

[Excerpts] The visiting Thai delegation headed by Minister of Commerce Dr Subin Pinkhayan, accompanied by Thai Ambassador to Burma Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, visited the Ministry of Mines on Kanbe Road at 0900 this morning and called on Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of mines and energy and held cordial talks.

The meeting was attended by responsible officials from the departments and enterprises under the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Mines.

After the meeting, the visiting minister and his delegation visited the Myanma Gems Enterprise of the Ministry of Mines on Kaba Aye Pagoda Road. [passage omitted]

The Thai commerce minister and his delegation left Rangoon by air this afternoon. [passage omitted]

U Nu Urges Military To Avoid Bloodshed

BK2105153089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1517 GMT 21 May 89

[Text] Rangoon, May 21 (AFP)—Burma's former Prime Minister U Nu Sunday urged the Army to refrain from any unnecessary violence that could lead to bloodshed.

The appeal came as Mr Nu, 83, Burma's last popularly elected leader, launched a "campaign of humanism."

Mr Nu, who was toppled in 1962 in a military coup led by former Burmese strongman General Ne Win, assured the armed forces of his personal support as well as that of his political party, the League for Democracy and Peace (LDP).

Mr Nu said there should be no "exploitation" of the issue of ethnic minorities fighting government troops in a bid to win autonomy since 1948 when Burma gained independence from Britain.

Mr Nu recalled his role in obtaining arms for Burma's army at the time of independence when he was prime minister in a government confronted by the beginning of the ethnic insurgency movements.

He said that if Gen Ne Win was the "father" of Burma's armed forces then he would be their "uncle."

"So the big uncle does not want to hear or to see wounded or killed for any purpose or reason," Mr Nu said, expressing hope that matters that could be settled without bloodshed would be done so.

Gen Ne Win stepped down in July last year as Burma was gripped in nationwide pro-democracy demonstrations and strikes against his authoritarian one-party rule.

The military under General Saw Maung seized power on September 18 ending the mass pro-democracy movement but promising multi-party general elections. Elections are scheduled to be held next May.

Repeating that he would not stand in the elections, Mr Nu announced a general platform for the LDP which included a non-nationalisation guarantee, granting of a federal system and a simple solution to the economic woes besetting Burma which he blamed on his government as well as successive ones.

Some 230 parties have registered for the elections.

Meanwhile, a national student conference has opened in Mandalay to discuss Burma's military government's plan to reopen schools next month, informed sources said here Sunday.

All primary and secondary schools as well as institutions of higher learning were closed in June last year in Burma as the student-led demonstrations against 26 years of authoritarian one-party rule began to grow.

The student conference in Mandalay opened Saturday, informed sources said.

It was not clear how long it would last.

A similar conference is to be held Tuesday [23 May], also in Mandalay, by the All-Burma Students Union Formation Committee which supports Rangoon's military government.

Earlier this month, Health and Education Minister Pe Thein, saying that the closure of schools for almost a year had been detrimental to the state as well as to parents and students, announced that the government was planning to reopen them in mid-June.

Amyotha Democratic Foundation Announces Programs

BK2405091789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 May 89

[“Press Release No 133/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 23 May—the 4th day of the waning moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Amyotha Democratic Foundation, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 125, 1st Floor, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

Aims:

- To foster mutual friendship and solidarity among indigenous people residing in the Union of Burma upholding various religious beliefs, to enable them to make constructive use of society, and to make the utmost efforts for national peace.
- To establish national peace through peaceful talks on the wishes and problems of the national indigenous people.
- To ensure ethnic people and minorities residing in the Union of Burma fully understand their right to self-determination and mutually recognize each other's rights.
- To live in peaceful coexistence with other countries to ensure lasting national independence and sovereignty.
- To work for the prompt emergence of a state constitution which guarantees human rights and the basic rights of ethnic groups.

Programs:

- To educate and organize peasants, workers, schools, the intelligentsia, and technicians so as to promote genuine democracy.
- To encourage free internal and external commerce and trade to build a firm foundation for the development of the national economy.
- To strive for citizens of the Union of Burma to enjoy equal rights.
- To ensure full democratic rights for the people.
- To establish an international standard education system.
- To ensure the full enjoyment of human rights irrespective of race and religion.

Executive Changes in Political Parties Announced

*BK1105093189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 10 May 89*

["Press Release No 130/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 10th May—the 6th day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of patrons and central executive committee [CEC] members of several political parties registered with the commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. The commission has put on record the information from the People's Progressive Party that CEC member U Tin Win has been permitted to resign.

3. The commission has put on record the notice served by the Rule of People's Democracy League that patron U Hla Maung, CEC members U Myint Thein, U Kyaw, U Kyaw Sann Tun, Latha, Dr Tin Tun, Daw Myintzu Tha and U Tin Aung Nyein have been permitted to resign, and that U Kyi Sein has been appointed as a member of the CEC.

4. The commission has put on record the report from the Arakan Students and Youth League for Mayyu Development that Vice Chairman U Maung Maung Lay, CEC members Daw Khin Mar Nyo, Daw Hla Hla Myint, Daw Sein Nu and U Khin Maung Lwin have been permitted to resign.

5. The commission has put on record the information from the Rakhine Races United Democratic Party that Vice Chairman U San Shwe, Joint General Secretary-1 Daw Hla Thein Shwe, CEC members Daw May Sein Hla and Daw Tin Tin Mya have been permitted to resign, and the appointment of U Tun Shwe Maung as vice chairman, U San Myint as joint general secretary, and U Kyaw Gyi, U Kyaw Mya, U Ba Maung, Maungdaw, U Aung Kyaw Sann and U Tha Myint as CEC members.

6. The commission has put on record the information from the Guidance Democracy Party that Vice Chairman-2 U Tun Shein, and CEC member Daw Mya Kyi, alias Pangtara Khin Khin Myint have been permitted to resign.

7. The commission has put on record the notice served by the Pa-o National Development Association that CEC members U Lun Chin, alias U Khin Maung U and U Than Pe have been permitted to resign.

8. The commission has put on record the report from the Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization that patron U Han Tin, alias Sagaing Han Tin has been permitted to resign.

9. The commission has put on record information from the Southern Chin Democracy Party that CEC Members Salai Kyaw Zin and U Sein have been permitted to resign, and the expansion of the CEC with the appointment of U Aung Dwe, Daw Saw Hla, U Thet Tin, U San Wa, Salai Aung Than, Salai Tin U, Nang Yin Yin Saing and Dr Salai Par Kyin as CEC members.

More Changes Released

*BK1305103589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 May 89*

["Press Release No 132/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 12 May—the 8th day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of patrons and Central Executive Committee [CEC] members of several political parties registered with the commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. The commission has put on record the information from the Rakhine Unity and Democracy Association that treasurer U Ah Tun has been permitted to resign.

3. The commission has put on record the notice served by the National Democratic Party for Human Rights that Treasurer-1 U Nourahouk of Maungdaw has been permitted to resign and U Saw Min has ceased to be a CEC member.

4. The commission has put on record the report from the Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity that patron U Thai Than Tin has been permitted to resign, U (Aung P. Thaung) has been appointed to the vacant post as patron, and U (Lari) has been appointed as a member of CEC.

5. The commission has put on record the information from the Democratic Labor Party, Burma, that Vice Chairman-1 U Than Htut, General Secretary U Sein Win, Joint General Secretary-1 U Tin Maung, CEC members U Nyunt Maung, U Khin Maung Hla, U Hla Win, and U Ba Ngwe Maung have been permitted to resign. As reported by the party, the following appointments and reassignment of duties have been recorded: U Hla Kyaw and U Aye Lwin as patrons; Daw Moe Moe Aung, U Myo Chit, alias U Mya U Swe, U Maung Maung U, U Kyaw Han of Myoma, and U Aung Myaing as CEC members; Patron U Paw U as vice chairman-1; CEC member U Aung Kyaw as vice chairman-2; Vice Chairman-2 U Myo Swe as general secretary; Joint General Secretary-2 U Myint Aung as general secretary-1; and CEC member U Myint Soe as joint general secretary-2.

6. The commission has put on record the notice served by the Party for National development that General Secretary U Khin Maung Maung, Secretary U Win Aung, CEC members Daw Thi Thi Win, U Tun Hla Aung, and U Zaw Maw have been dismissed; Joint General Secretary-1 U Zaw Htwe, CEC members Daw Yin Yin Min, Daw San San Win, U Tin Myo Zaw, U Win Naing and U Ko Ko Zaw have been permitted to resign; and reorganization of the party with the appointment of U Soe Min as chairman, U Kyaw Zeya as secretary, U Aung Thaw as joint secretary, Daw Su Su Htwe, Daw Soe Moe Htwe, Daw Aye Aye Thaw, Daw Moe Moe Theingi, Daw Than Than Myint, and Daw Aye Aye Thwe as CEC members.

Cambodia

SRV Finance Ministry Delegation Visits

BK2305120789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT
23 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 23—A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance led by Hounq Quy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of finance, left here this morning after an eight-day official visit.

It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chhay Than, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and minister of finance, and other Cambodian officials.

Tan Phong, Vietnamese charge d'affaires a.i., was present.

While here, the delegation was received on separate occasions by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Phnom Penh Mayor Thong Khon.

It had working sessions with a Cambodian financial delegation and signed minutes on a program for financial cooperation between the two countries in 1989.

The Vietnamese delegation also visited the former royal palace, the National Museum, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, and the "Liberation" cigarette factory in Phnom Penh.

Commentary Urges Elimination of Pol Pot Clique

BK2305120189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 May 89

[Station commentary: "It is Absolutely Necessary To Punish the Genocidal Clique"]

[Text] At present, public opinion in general is condemning the genocidal Pol Pot clique and resolutely demanding that the clique be eliminated and prevented from returning to power. Obviously, no one has forgotten the clique's past and present atrocious and barbarous crimes.

For more than 10 years, after it was smashed and toppled by the Cambodian people in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the clique has resorted to every means to return to massacre the Cambodian people again. Having been revitalized and backed by a number of international reactionary forces, the Pol Pot bandits have infiltrated Cambodian territory and, through various activities and perfidious maneuvers, have committed many new crimes along the Cambodian-Thai border and outlying areas.

Using the pretext of the so-called presence of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia and in its capacity as the backbone of the loose coalition of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the genocidal Pol Pot clique has distorted facts in Cambodia in an attempt to fool public opinion and to muster support for itself. However, all these activities have been exposed and condemned by public opinion in general, thus it has become even more seriously isolated.

The genocidal Pol Pot clique has never had any intention to put an end to the misery of the Cambodian people. On the contrary, it has clung to and even increasingly enhanced its genocidal idea.

It is well remembered that during the past more than 10 years, the deadlock in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem and tension in the region have all stemmed from the genocidal Pol Pot clique. All circles clearly hold that without the problem of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, everything would proceed successfully. They regard the five-point measure put forth at JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] by Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Hun Sen to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power as the most correct and essential measure. This is only aimed at preserving the Cambodian people's life and interests.

It is known to all that the Government of the State of Cambodia has made utmost efforts to put an end to the Cambodian people's misery, which has dragged on for more than 10 years. We have made many constructive proposals that are most flexible. But the Cambodian opposition groups, particularly the Pol Pot clique, have shunned this and made every effort to delay the (settlement) of the Cambodian problem.

Since their eight-point proposal was exposed and condemned by public opinion, they have resorted to every means to cause a deadlock in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Both the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer reactionaries have repeatedly put forth their so-called five-point proposal, which, in fact, only serves the interests and aims at bringing back the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The genocidal Pol Pot clique has always tried to hinder the process of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk dialogue, as well as to block the JIM 1 [first Jakarta informal meeting] and JIM 2 from achieving any concrete results. But not only

have the abject activities of the clique failed to hamper these processes, the clique has also exposed and condemned by public opinion, which has increasingly demanded that the clique be quickly eliminated.

Lately, public opinion has become even more enraged at the clique's exaggerations and accusations regarding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by the end of September 1989 and its insane rejection of the cease-fire proposal—which has been unanimously agreed upon by all concerned, including Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who initiated this issue. This is the point that attests even more clearly that the genocidal Pol Pot clique will never give up its genocidal nature, attempting to massacre the Cambodian people in a most atrocious manner.

The Cambodian people as well as world public opinion cannot pardon the criminal acts committed in the past and at present by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The most cruel tortures committed against the Cambodian people by the criminal Pol Pot gang during its rule of 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days constitute genocidal acts unprecedented in the history of mankind. The genocidal Pol Pot clique must be sent to trial by the International Tribunal. We vehemently demand that the clique be eliminated, and we condemn those who embrace and support the clique.

All the obstinate acts and perfidious maneuvers of the traitorous Pol Pot clique must be absolutely condemned.

Intellectuals Denounce Aid to Khmer Rouge
*BK1805132589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 May 89*

[Station correspondent's report with portion recorded on a seminar held on 17 May at the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense to mark the day of hatred for the Pol Pot regime]

[Text] On the morning of 17 May, 80 representatives of the intellectuals from various central services held a seminar at the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense to express their hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang. After the representatives of the intellectuals from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and those from Phnom Penh city expressed their hatred for and condemnation of the genocidal gang, Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the State Council, began reading the Cambodian intellectuals' petition to be presented to various international organizations, the contents of which follow:

[Begin recording] Today, the 80 representatives of intellectuals meet in Phnom Penh city to observe the 20 May day of hatred—a historic day of bitterness, injustice, and cruelty unprecedented in any society or regime of the

20th century—for the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan. For 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, the genocidal gang perpetrated all kinds of atrocities against more than 3 million Cambodian people, including workers, peasantry, Buddhist monks, ethnic nationalities, public servants, and, especially, intellectuals. As yet the horrible tragedy suffered by the Cambodian people under the heinous and murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime still remains in our memory.

The regime plunged the entire country into turmoil, suffering, and danger and deliberately and mercilessly killed their own people—a unique barbarous act in the world. It deported residents from all walks of life out of all cities and townships, and worst of all, it did not allow the people to bring along even their necessary belongings and pitilessly separated them from their own families. The regime created cooperatives in remote areas for concentrating people, in which people were ordered to eat at common dining halls and live together under the same roofs. It eradicated the relationship that exists within each family and society, deprived husband, wife and children from their natural sentiment toward one another, and created distrust among them. People were forced to live miserably in open jails without freedom of traveling. The gang shut down markets, terminated the use of money, closed schools, destroyed monasteries, and eliminated religions. It turned schools and monasteries into prisons and slaughterhouses. It incessantly forced people—men and women, young and old alike—to carry out heavy labors without providing them with enough food, thus starving them until skinny and weary. The clique did not give proper treatment to sick people and only a single set of black clothing was distributed to them for the whole year. People were living in absolute despair and ordeal, waiting only for the day to be executed. The genocidal gang's methods of execution were the most savage, cruel, and inhuman: The gang slashed people's throats with midrib of palm leaves, smashed people's heads with hoes then buried them in mass graves, burned people alive, sent people to gallows, hanged people upside down in water, threw people into crocodile ponds, tortured people with electricity, and so on. The gang smashed innocent young babies against tree trunks or threw them up into the air and received them with the up-turned ends of bayonets. The regime acted in the most indecent manner against women, causing them untold and countless suffering.

For 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime massacred 3,314,768 innocent Cambodian people. Its legacy was 141,848 disabled and weary people, 200,000 orphans, and hundreds of thousands of widows. The gang has slaughtered 25,168 Buddhist monks, 594 doctors, physicians, and dentists, 18,000 teachers, 100,550 students, 120 artists, 191 journalists, and 488,356 ethnic nationals. One thousand intellectuals, who successively returned home from overseas after 1975, were executed, except for the 85 lucky survivors. Thousands of foreigners, including reporters, tourists, and businessmen were

also killed by the Pol Pot clique, which completely destroyed 5,857 schools, 1,968 monasteries, and many buildings and factories.

After the 7 January 1979 victory over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, the Cambodian people should have a chance to enjoy security and happiness. Nevertheless, the genocidal gang formed the tripartite coalition government with full support from Beijing and a number of reactionary countries, and until now they still continue to sow all kinds of crime and massacre in the most cruel manner the Cambodian people in remote areas and in areas close to the Cambodian-Thai border, dragging the people's suffering out indefinitely. Their criminal acts against the innocent Cambodian people are a flagrant encroachment on and violation of the convention on the prevention and condemnation of crimes of genocide adopted by the United Nations on 9 December 1948 and the UN Human Rights Commission's resolutions on crimes against humanity adopted at its 26th session on 4 March 1970.

However—although faced with the tense, difficult, and complicated situation caused by the genocidal gang's subversive activities—the Cambodian people, over the past 10 years, have overcome all sorts of obstacles, of course, with the moral and materiel support given by socialist and progressive peace- and justice-loving countries of the world, safeguarding Cambodia's survival and maintaining its independence and tranquillity.

The people's living conditions have become more and more stable and self-sufficient, contributing to developing, promoting, and elevating the new image of the country.

To express our firm and vigorous determination in extirpating the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang from our globe, the intellectuals would like to make the following solemn declaration:

We, the Cambodian intellectuals, vehemently denounce and oppose the inhuman act of genocide perpetrated by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang.

We wish to vigorously denounce the malicious and perfidious maneuvers being implemented by certain countries to provide all kinds of support and assistance to the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang aimed at continuing the destruction of the Cambodian people's lives and safety.

We firmly uphold the correct stance of the Government of the State of Cambodia in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of rejecting the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and building a Cambodia with independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, nonalignment, and cooperation with the countries the world over.

We demand that, after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, aid to the opposing Cambodian parties must be stopped immediately and totally.

We fully welcome and support the State of Cambodia's goodwill and realistic national reconciliation policy aimed at putting an end to the war and restoring peace and harmony in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

We appeal to all the patriotic Cambodians abroad, including intellectuals and high personalities, to come back and contribute to building the motherland toward prosperity.

We call on various competent international organizations to try and condemn the criminals who committed genocide against mankind, especially the United Nations to provide a fair judgment on the Cambodian problem and prevent the barbarous regime led by those criminals from having the rights to maintain Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

We are strongly against criminals Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, and their cronies and resolve to transform the hatred into concrete actions in order to definitively achieve, in cooperation with the entire Cambodian people, the objectives of defending and rebuilding Cambodia.

We are firmly confident and hope that the international organizations and peace- and justice-loving countries the world over would certainly contribute to the search for a definitive political solution to the Cambodian problem. [end recording]

The meeting closed in an atmosphere of hatred for the genocidal regime and opposition to the return of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang to Cambodia.

More Returnees, Arms Seizures Reported

*BK2405061289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, in the search-and-destroy operations launched against the enemies both in the interior and exterior lines of the province, the armed forces of Kompong Thom Province in close cooperation with the local militia forces killed 87 enemy forces, captured 25 others, and seized 55 assorted weapons, 26 hand grenades, 7 field radios, and a large quantity of war materiel.

In the same period, the armed forces of Kompong Thom Province persuaded 290 misled persons to turn themselves in. These returnees brought along a quantity of weapons, war materiel, and documents.

U.S. Urges PRC To Halt Khmer Rouge Aid
BK2405090989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] Informed sources in Washington say U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle urged a visiting Chinese official to cut China's military aid to the Khmer Rouge and instead boost assistance to the two noncommunist Cambodian factions.

A statement issue by the vice president after an hour of talks with the Chinese official said Dan Quayle called on Beijing to join Washington in assisting the noncommunist Cambodian resistance forces.

China is the main backer of the Khmer Rouge.

The U.S. Government has reportedly decided to provide military aid to the two noncommunist Cambodian resistance forces headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann in a drive to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power in Cambodia.

The United States advocates the formation of a provisional government in Phnom Penh to organize internationally-supervised elections in Cambodia.

Soviet Support of Vietnamese Policy Denounced
BK2205011889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 May 89

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Has Stubbornly Continued to Support Vietnam's Aggressive Policy in Cambodia"]

[Text] In the Sino-Soviet joint communique issued on 18 May, the Soviet Union indicated its continued support for Vietnam's aggressive policy in Cambodia.

The Soviet Union has pretended to support the Cambodian national reconciliation with the participation of the four Cambodian parties, but it has firmly opposed the formation of a provisional quadripartite government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize a free, general election under UN supervision.

What does the phrase "Cambodian national reconciliation with the participation of the four Cambodian parties," supported by the Soviet Union, mean? Obviously, this phrase means that the Soviet Union supports the national reconciliation council within the framework of the puppet regime proposed by the Hanoi authorities. This national reconciliation council is just a deceitful scheme aimed at making the three Cambodian patriotic forces lay down their arms, stop their fighting, submit to the Vietnamese, and accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. In opposing the establishment of a provisional quadripartite government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Soviet Union's aim is to maintain the Vietnamese-installed puppet regime in Phnom Penh so as to enable Vietnam to implant its

aggressor forces, military and civilian, in this puppet regime for continuing its occupation of Cambodia in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

Also in this joint communique, the Soviet Union held that Cambodia's internal affairs, including the elections in Cambodia, should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. This is a justification to:

1. Avoid its responsibility for the Cambodian problem which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression committed with the all-around support and assistance given by the Soviet Union in line with their treaty dated 3 November 1978.
2. Avoid its duty to pressure Vietnam to really withdraw troops from Cambodia and to settle the Cambodian problem politically, fairly, reasonably, comprehensively, and permanently.

This phrase, 'should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves', is aimed at supporting Vietnam's maneuver to make Cambodians negotiate among themselves so that Vietnam will be free from international pressure and can further occupy Cambodia through its puppets.

How can this problem be resolved among the Cambodians when in fact the Phnom Penh puppets are just a tool for serving the Vietnamese aggression and are under the control of Vietnam? Vietnam has ordered the puppets to oppose all proposals for a fair and reasonable settlement of the Cambodian problem proposed by the tripartite patriotic Cambodian resistance forces.

In sum, the Soviet Union has not changed its stance regarding the Cambodian problem. It has refused to pressure Vietnam to really withdraw its troops from Cambodia as demanded by the international community. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has further joined hands with Vietnam in launching deceitful maneuvers regarding the Cambodian problem to realize their aggressive acts in Cambodia.

Why has the Soviet Union refused to abandon Vietnam and why has it continued to support Vietnam? Obviously, this is because the Soviet Union is afraid of losing its military bases at Cam Ranh and Da Nang in Vietnam which are its most important strategic bases in the Far East.

This Soviet attitude clearly attests that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific.

Laos

U.S.-Thai Exercise Termed 'Provocation'
BK2305083889 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 89

[PASASON Commentary: "'Cobra Gold', an Act of Blatant Challenge to Regional Aspirations"]

[Text] The United States, disregarding regional and world public opinion, has been doing everything to continue its arms race with an aim to defend its so-called

vital interests. Developments in different parts of the world such as Europe, South Korea, and Southeast Asia have clearly testified to this. As for Thailand, the United States has been trying to implement its strategic plan of dragging this country into the orbit of its arms race.

The annual U.S.-Thai joint military exercise will take place again this year under the code name "Cobra Gold-89". Thailand's Voice of Free Asia Radio reported on 16 May that the "Cobra Gold-89" exercise, the eighth of the "Cobra Gold" series, will take place in the area of Ban Dan Lan Hoi District in Sukhothai Province from 23 May to 21 June. Nine thousand troops of the two countries will participate in the war games assuming that an enemy attacks Thailand from the northeast while the Thai Armed Forces counter the attack and retreat to Sukhothai Province before calling in U.S. reinforcements. The exercise will cost 34 million baht and involve the use of modern technology and computers for the first time. For examples, lasers will be used to calculate locations of targets. The exercise will stress night operations and require use of naval equipment.

Everyone knows well that the annual U.S.-Thai joint military exercise has now become a tradition. The site of each exercise is changed annually. In 1985, the exercise was conducted at Thepha beach in Songkhla Province with participation of 9,500 U.S. troops and 3,500 Thai troops. In 1986, the exercise was held in Rayong Province with the participation of 6,500 U.S. troops and 3,200 Thai troops. During the past 2 years, the exercises were held in the northeastern region of Thailand.

Military exercises might be necessary and indispensable for some countries. In the case of the "Cobra Gold" exercises, military observers have expressed different views. For examples, military observers in Thailand note the increase in the application of military technology and the number of troops in the exercise in each year is excessively unnecessary. The areas chosen for the exercises are based on the assumption that the enemy will attack from Laos, Thailand's neighboring country, despite the fact that the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], since the very day of its birth, has never thought of or ever declared any war against Thailand. Considering the aforementioned facts, we can say that the U.S.-Thai joint military exercise is both direct and indirect act of provocation against Thailand's neighboring countries which always want to coexist with each other peacefully and establish friendship as good neighbors with Thailand.

The LPDR always cherishes good its neighborly relations and friendship with Thailand in line with the Lao-Thai joint communique dated 25 May 1988. The said joint communique has led to the all-around development of Lao-Thai relations which have greatly satisfied the Lao and Thai peoples. These have clearly proved that any attempt to use force to settle problems including Washington's old strategy of dreaming to return to power in Southeast Asia is already obsolete because it runs

counter to the aspirations of the peoples in this region who want to live in peace and the policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into the marketplace of His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. The policy has enjoyed much domestic and regional support.

The U.S.-Thai joint military exercise, "Cobra Gold-89", represents the endeavor to use force to settle regional conflicts which does not suit the general situation in the region that is shifting from tension, provocation, and armed confrontation to negotiations, cooperation, and settlement of conflicts through peaceful means. Moreover, it is an act of blatant challenge to the strong determination and aspirations of the peoples in the region for a zone of peace, stability, cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Daily Endorses Sino-Soviet Rapprochement
BK2305125389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 22 May 89

[PASASON 22 May "article": "Hail Success of Soviet-Chinese Summit Meeting"]

[Text] From 15-18 May, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, visited the PRC. A Soviet-Chinese joint communique was issued at the end of the visit. In the joint communique, the Soviet Union and the PRC reiterated the success in normalizing relations between the two countries and between the two communist parties. The two sides also reiterated various principles to be followed in new steps of practicing bilateral cooperation in the new stage. They noted that the summit meeting marks the normalization of bilateral relations, which serves the basic benefits and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, and that it has contributed to maintaining peace and stability in the world. Both the Soviet Union and the PRC reiterated their determination to resolve all disputes between the two states through peaceful talks and to refrain from using or threatening to use force against the other by any means.

This shows that the Soviet Union and the PRC have adhered to the new trends and concepts that are emerging in the world. On one hand, to meet the interest in establishment of normal relations and to further enhance and promote mutual confidence, the Soviet Union and the PRC have agreed to cut back the military forces stationed along the border areas to an appropriate level. Simultaneously, the two countries have agreed to work for a vigorous strengthening of cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and other spheres on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

As everyone knows, the Soviet-Chinese summit on this occasion has brought about a normalization of relations not only between the two countries, but also between the two communist parties—relations that are based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, and

noninterference in each other's internal affairs. With regard to international relations, the two sides see peace and development as the most important issues in the present era. Based on this spirit, the Soviet Union and the PRC have deemed it necessary to reduce arms, ease tensions, and establish a new order in international economic relations that serves the interests of all countries.

Among the important issues brought up for consultation in the summit meeting is the Cambodia issue. Both the Soviet Union and the PRC maintained that it is necessary to prevent an arising of civil war in Cambodia following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. The two sides held the view that Cambodia should be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country and that the internal affairs of Cambodia, including preparations for organizing general elections under international supervision, should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves. The Soviet Union and the PRC appraised the talks held among the Cambodian factions and voiced support for various decisions that will lead to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The two sides also pledged to respect the results of general elections held by the Cambodian people under international supervision and to organize to convene an international conference on Cambodia as soon as possible.

All these are the fruits of the great efforts of the two sides, which are devoted to the cause of peace, stability, and various requirements of the era. The Soviet Union has done everything possible, both through theoretical and practical means, to contribute to this cause. The past actual practices of the Soviet Union, such as new peace proposals, various principled agreements, and various compromises, have clearly proven this fact. At the same time, the Chinese side has responded appropriately and reasonably to the Soviet Union's actual deeds. Therefore, it can be said that the success achieved at the Soviet-Chinese summit resulted from the joint efforts and endeavors of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The success has served the aspirations of the two peoples and the necessary requirements of the era. It is also regarded as the fruit of the new concepts including the perestroika movement in the Soviet Union and the reform movement in the PRC. The establishment of normal relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC, which is in conformity with the practical conditions in the new stage of developments in the two countries as well as throughout the world, has set a good example for various states in Asia and the world. It has proven that based on sincere talks and compromises for mutual benefit, any dispute between various states, regardless of their differences in political systems, can be resolved and mutual understanding and cooperation can then be achieved.

The party, state, and multiethnic people of Laos wholeheartedly hail and support the success of the Soviet-Chinese summit and the establishment of normal relations between the two communist parties and the two peoples of the Soviet Union and China. We are convinced that the normalization of relations between the

two socialist superpower countries have not only firmly contributed to the establishment and promotion of peace and security in Asia and the world, but also constitute an encouragement for the establishment and improvement of relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as other Indochinese countries and the PRC to serve the common interests and aspirations of the peoples in this region and the world.

Philippines

De Villa Discusses Security of Americans

HK2305115389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today warned Americans in the country to step up security measures around them and to take precautions in their movements. Communist rebels have threatened to launch a new round of attacks and sabotage activities against American nationals and installations.

At the same time, de Villa announced that military agents involved in the Rowe murder investigations were presently engaged in the intelligence aspect of their operations. According to De Villa, Americans have been warned not to let their guard down against rebel attacks.

De Villa also outlined current security measures adopted by the military to protect Americans in the Philippines. He said the principal threat to the security of Americans here comes from communist rebels who have already declared their plans against them.

However, De Villa explained that his warning was not linked to the loyalists' threat to attack Americans here if former President Marcos dies.

De Villa also said the military continues to provide security to American installations here, notably to the JUSMAG [Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group] headquarters which is expected to be moved to a new location.

On the Rowe case, De Villa said no principal suspects have been arrested although the New People's Army [NPA] is the prime suspect. The military has completed the criminal aspect of the case, including the collection and review of material evidences as well as testimonies of witnesses. He explained that the next step would be for investigators to arrest the suspects and charge them accordingly.

Meanwhile, De Villa did not rule out the possibility of other angles in the Rowe case, saying that the military was carefully studying different angles to the killing. However, he did not give any details.

[Begin de Villa recording in English] In so far as the tension is concerned on the part of some of that, this has subsided. But we understand that they are continuing to be deeply concerned for their security. Now, if you think in

terms of the pronouncements of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA through the media, they have reasons to be concerned. And I think it would be wise for them not to let their guard down. [end recording]

That was Gen Renato de Villa. This is Jonathan Cristobal reporting from Camp Aguinaldo.

NPA Said Near Subic; Troops Deployed
HK2405090589 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 24 May 89 p 3

[By Raffy Viray]

[Text] Government troopers were deployed in the periphery of Subic naval base in Zambales to verify the reported presence of armed groups believed to be members of the New People's Army [NPA] near the Bataan-Zambales boundary.

Col. Liberator A. Manuel, commander of the 702nd army infantry brigade based in Balanga, Bataan, said several platoons of Scout Rangers were sent to three towns in the province to check reported sightings of heavily-armed rebels near the American naval facility.

The troopers are scouring the thickly-forested areas of Bataan near the American base perimeter fence to protect the largest naval base in the Far East from Communist intrusion.

Reports showed that NPA training camps have been discovered some hundred meters away from the U.S. radar station at Mount Sta. Rita in Hermosa town and near the underground naval magazine depot in Morong town in the past years.

Residents and hunters of wild animals have informed military authorities about platoon-size rebel groups marching near the base several months ago.

The 702nd infantry brigade covers the provinces of Bataan, Zambales, Pangasinan and Pampanga where the insurgency has been reportedly felt.

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Ramsey Ocampo, Bataan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said the army's special operation teams continued saturation drives to flush rebels out of their known hideouts in populated areas have resulted in the surrender of several hardcore NPA members.

He also told mediamen that a serious rift has developed between the northern and southern sectors of the communist movement in the province due to unaudited revolutionary tax taken from the people.

Military Operations Displace Hundreds of Families
HK2405032189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
24 May 89 pp 1, 8

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] Sipalay, Negros Occidental—Hundreds of families have fled from their homes here due to intense fighting between government forces and new People's Army (NPA) rebels.

Officials of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) said about 26,000 persons have been evacuated to schools and centers designated by local officials as "temporary shelter for those affected" in the battle.

In this town alone, the DSWD said 14,649 persons or 2,526 families have been displaced as a result of the fightings, the DSWD reported.

At least 26 children have died since April 28 because of the outbreak of diseases, particularly pneumonia and diarrhea, in evacuation centers, it said.

Col. Oscar Florendo, chief of Civil Relations Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), said the military has declared a "total war" policy against the NPA, following a series of attacks on military camps and detachments in this province by communist guerrillas.

Florendo, who flew here to personally see the condition of the evacuees, appealed to local residents to "understand the military."

Brig. Gen. Raymundo Jarque, commander of the 301st Brigade, said aside from Sipalay, the NPA has set up shadow governments in Candoni, Hinobaan, Ilog, Cauayan, and Kabankalan towns.

Jarque said about 80,000 mass activists and 1,500 regular members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) are operating on the island.

Of the 1,500 party members, 600 are armed regulars, Jarque added.

He declared that the NPA has implemented its own land reform program through the distribution of fake land titles to its recruits.

He said total officials asked the help of the military to check the growth of the NPA in the province.

Jarque said two Army battalions have deployed in addition to the regular force in Negros.

Brig. Gen. Renato Palma, commander of the Army 3rd Division, said the AFP has launched "Operation Thunderbolt" to flush out rebels in the province.

Since last week, Oplan ["Operation Plan"] Thunderbolt recorded 21 encounters with NPA rebels, resulting in the death of 16 NPA members and the capture of 12 others.

Palma said the NPA is now initiating attacks in Central Negros to divert military operations from Sipalay and four other towns here.

Last May 4, the NPA raided a military detachment at Himamaylan town and killed four members of Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU).

A few days later, communist guerrillas ambushed a CAFGU team in Binabalan and killed a civilian, Palma said.

Jarque said the growth of CPP-NPA in the province began in the 60s and spread in mid-70s as the group moved to southwestern Negros where it organized its forces there.

Two former priests, Frank Fernandez and Sol Fuentespina, spearheaded propaganda tactics on Negros Island, the military declared.

Meanwhile, Irish priest Francis O'Connel said here that thousands of evacuees are suffering from malnutrition.

O'Connel said at least three children die each day due to various diseases and malnutrition.

Evacuees interviewed by this writer said they receive three gantas of rice every other day from the DSWD and other charitable organizations.

However, they said they are treated well by local officials and military men, "except that the food is inadequate."

Government To Provide Assistance

*HK2405050189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0400 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The government will extend all necessary assistance to 200,000 people affected by the counterinsurgency campaign since last year. This was the decision reached by members of the cabinet committee on politics and security headed by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez.

Meanwhile, President Aquino has already asked for more funds to assist the displaced people. On the other hand, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and his under secretary will visit refugee areas to inspect the conditions of the refugees. The housing of displaced families in schools will become a big problem once school opens in June. Consequently, government assistance is needed to resolve the problem of feeding, housing, and sanitation facilities of the refugees.

Military Admits Over, Under Reporting
*HK2405031789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 24 May 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Excerpt] Military authorities said yesterday losses in some clashes with communist rebels have been "overreported."

Camp Aguinaldo sources said some soldiers overstate firearms losses in their reports to "cover up" for firearms that they lost or even sold earlier.

A senior officer said despite controls instituted, some soldiers "get away with it."

In addition to overreporting losses, some soldiers in the field also allegedly "under-report" the firearms they capture from New People's Army guerrillas.

The captured firearms then go into the "savings" of individual soldiers. Some soldiers are known to sell the firearms they capture from rebels.

A former military commander said that in many instances, soldiers report the recovery of only homemade firearms and those of low caliber during the encounters.

The better guns are kept by individual soldiers.

The practice led some military commanders to "buy" the high-powered firearms that are recovered from their men.

Earlier, however, Col. Alfredo Filler, Constabulary operations chief, said the built-in system of verification is "so strong among the officers and men and social pressure is great on deviants" for some field commanders to submit falsified reports just to get credit for themselves.

Filler and individual soldiers are investigated in case they report loss of firearms during encounters with rebels or when detachments are raided.

"We make sure that the fire-arms reported lost are really lost to the enemy," Filler told the GLOBE.

In a privilege speech last week, Sen. Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense and security, said there are instances where fielded commanders send "fake" or "doctored" reports to make it appear that the situation is under control.

Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, denied Maceda's claim but admitted that there are a few cases where some field commanders send inaccurate reports.

However, De Villa said inaccurate reports are very few and are not enough to change the trend in the counter-insurgency campaign. [passage omitted]

Farmers Surrender NPA-Issued Land Titles

*HK2005044589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 20 May 89*

[Text] Farmers have voluntarily surrendered to the military, some 22 land titles awarded to them by the New People's Army [NPA] as part of its land reform program in Candoni, Negros Occidental. This was disclosed by Lieutenant Colonel Ernani Palermo, commander of the 7th Infantry Battalion whose forces have reached Leyuga, Candoni, considered as the rice granary of the rebels of southern Negros.

Interviews with farmers revealed that in exchange for the titles of land, they received 10 percent of the 72,000 cavans [1 cavan is equivalent to 75 liters] produced. The rest of the crop is given to the NPA.

According to their sources, Lt Col Palermo said that the NPA had planned to give additional 100 titles but this was not realized as the military was able to penetrate the area. Palermo added that the farmers who voluntarily surrendered their land titles were asked to continue their tilling of the land.

Enrile Urges Signature Campaign for Election

*HK2305115189 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts
Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 23 May 89*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The Nacionalista Party [NP] is not amenable to Malacanang's announcement that President Corazon Aquino cannot call for a snap presidential elections.

Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said that this was done in 1986 during Marcos' time when the National Assembly passed a law allowing for a presidential election. Enrile also proposed to obtain 2.6 million signatures representing 10 percent of the voting population to force Aquino to resign.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] We will consider the possibility of asking later on our NP chapters throughout the country to open up a book for the citizens to indicate whether they want a snap election or not, so that we will not only get 1 million signatures to cause somebody to run for the presidency, but maybe several millions of signatures to ask Mrs Aquino to step down and call for a snap election. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senate President Jovito Salonga said that under the Constitution, the president cannot call for a snap election.

[Begin Salonga recording in English] There would be no constitutional basis for a snap election. The provisions in the Constitution are quite clear. The next election will be held in 1992, and it does not contemplate—the Constitution does not envisage a snap election in between. Now, that was done during the time of Marcos because we had a dictatorship. We were not really governed by any Constitution, although theoretically, there was. [end recording]

Aquino Responds to Signature Campaign

*HK2405104389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 24 May 89*

[Press briefing by Acting Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna at Malacanang—live or recorded in English—monitored in progress]

[Text] [Azcuna] Senator Enrile has proposed to collect a million signatures from all over the country to pressure you into calling snap presidential elections. Do you think such a move will gain popular support? Will such a number of signatures compel you to call for snap elections?

The president said that this is really a political ploy, and she feels that she does not even have to comment on it since that is how she feels about it. It is also, I might add, a fact that our people now want more government and less politics. And our country has started its remarkable recovery and people do not want dissipation of our concentrated efforts toward development. Furthermore, she cannot violate the Constitution, which does not allow snap elections of this nature under our system of government now which is the presidential system. And she has a fixed term that she is duty bound to serve out.

On your second question, which goes: A countermove was initiated by the pro-administration Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], drafting you as the standard-bearer for the 1992 presidential polls. In view of this, will you consider your policy of not running again? Maybe that means, will you reconsider your policy?

Again, she said: I have already made known my position on this matter. And she has repeatedly in the past stated that she is a transition president. She sees herself as a transition president and she has no intention of running again. So, she just reiterated the fact that she has already time and again made known her position on this.

I also feel that in this connection, as she has also said before, there is need for us really to concentrate on the pressing tasks facing the nation, which is to go ahead, move forward with our economic development, our recovery, and not to be sidetracked by this preoccupation with the 1992 presidential elections.

On your third question, which goes this way: What is keeping you from appointing the new tourism secretary?

Her answer is: I am waiting for the confirmation of Mr Peter Garrucho's nomination by the Commission on Appointments. As you know, the Congress is in session, and when the Congress is in session, the president cannot extend an appointment, a regular appointment. But rather, she sends what we call a nomination to the Commission on Appointments. Until the nomination is confirmed, the appointee or nominee cannot assume his office. So, it is really because the nomination is pending with the Commission on Appointments.

So that answers your three questions for today. And I would like to add, by the way, a few things:

The president talked to President Von Weizsaecker of Germany last night, about 1130, in order... [changes thought] This was because the president of Germany was reelected, and the president, therefore, greeted and congratulated President Von Weizsaecker on his reelection. And President Aquino also greeted President Von Weizsaecker on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany.

President Von Weizsaecker, in their telephone conversation, thanked President Aquino and also told her that in her forthcoming visit to Germany, many doors will be opened to her. President Aquino thanked President Von Weizsaecker and also said that she looks forward to the forthcoming visit, which, I understand, is the first state visit of a Philippine president to Germany.

Thank you.

I have a number of press releases here from the Office of the Press Secretary which I will just give to you, including the pertinent memorandum orders, executive orders, and other issuances, proclamations to which they refer.

[Question indistinct]

[Azcuna] The president met with Secretary Juico and also Land Bank President Sammy Vistan this morning in order to take up with them the Garchitorena estate sale or aborted sale. The president listened to the reports or the facts stated by Mr Juico and Mr Vistan and directed both of them—while reiterating her confidence in both of them as neither of them are really being implicated in any alleged anomalies—she also reiterated her directive to look thoroughly and investigate the matter in order to see if any of the personnel under them may have violated the law. And if so, then such person should be duly dealt with with the full force of the law. So there is a direction to investigate thoroughly the subject matter.

[Reporter] May we know what they told the president regarding the anomalies?

[Azcuna] Well, they recounted the procedure. In cases of voluntary offers of sale, there is a procedure that has been agreed upon and that is in pursuance to the provisions of the law. And also the fact in this case is that

the procedures applied from the field all the way to the evaluation committee. This was what was gone over. In a matter like this, what is really important are 1) the procedure, and 2) the facts. And this was what the president went over with them.

[Question indistinct]

[Azcuna] Well, that is what is to be investigated. The thrust is that, in cases of voluntary offer of sale, the Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR] along with the Land Bank requires payment of fair market value of the property. So the direction should be: What is the fair market value of that property. And the procedure is there. For determining the fair market value of the property, the investigations should focus on whether the procedures are followed. And if not, was there an attempt to violate the procedures or to commit fraud on the part of the personnel under Land Bank or the DAR? That is the thrust of the investigations.

Shall I give you these press releases?

Aquino Gives Reasons for Ban on Marcos Return
HK2405032989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 24 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Paulynn Sicam]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday said that Government has intelligence reports about the plans of certain groups to create trouble should former president Marcos return to the country at this time. She would not elaborate, however, saying the information is confidential.

"Some things we just have to keep to ourselves," she said.

The President met with five woman journalists in Malacanang to "explain in greater detail" why Marcos will not be allowed to return at this time.

While she noted that it is "in poor taste" to speak of what to do with a man who is still alive after his death, she asserted that "this is something that must be talked about and explained."

Besides the capacity of the Marcos supporters to create mischief for the Government, Mrs. Aquino expressed alarm that the economic recovery experienced by the country since 1988 might again be derailed should Marcos return, either dead or alive.

Tracing the progress of her Government, she noted that in 1986, despite the accolades she received from the leaders of the world, "these were mostly applause," she said. "People were just waiting and seeing."

In 1987, after the Aug. 28 coup attempt, she noted that the interest of foreign investors and tourists who were just starting to come in dissipated. The President said

the situation started to get better only after the ASEAN conference in Manila in December when the region's heads of state and then Japanese prime minister Noburo Takeshita came to express their support of her Government.

She described 1988 as "the good year" when confidence in her Government grew and stabilized. "Are we now going to throw all of these aside because here is a Filipino, here is a family of a Filipino who insists on his rights?" she asked.

"We must accept the fact that Marcos does still have many sympathizers," she said. She also noted that the former president still has "enormous resources" which could be used to prolong his wake "for goodness knows how long."

She also expressed fears that "with two million unemployed and many more underemployed" the opposition could exploit the situation to create trouble for the Government.

The President spoke of a scenario where, should a dead Marcos be brought home to be buried, his body would be kept in state indefinitely. "We have no laws that prohibit the display of a dead person for an unlimited period," she said.

She also anticipated that leaders of the opposition would be asking Imelda to bring Marcos' body to their provinces before it is buried.

Recalling that she herself had turned down the request of politicians to bring the bier of her late husband to their provinces except to the Aquinos' and Cojuangcos' hometown in Tarlac, the President remarked, "But I am very different from Imelda, and that's the understatement of the year."

Cardinal Sin Supports Call for Reforms in PRC
HK2405025389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 May 89 PP 1, 7

[By Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Excerpt] Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin yesterday expressed support for the "people power" in China, which had been compared to the peaceful revolt that carried President Aquino to power in 1986.

"I wish to unite myself with the Chinese people in their clamor for democratic reforms," the Church leader, who is of Chinese descent, said in a press statement.

At the Senate, Sen Jose Lina Jr called on Filipinos yesterday to support and pray for the people's revolt in Beijing in the same way as people from all over the world expressed sympathies for "our own EDSA [Epifanio Delos Santos Avenue] people power."

Lina, a human rights lawyer, who manned the barricade on EDSA and Ortigas Avenue, said "it is right and proper for all freedom and democracy loving people to pray for the movement to become successful."

"The cry of the Chinese people gives all of us a renewed sense of hope. A non-violent answer to this cry could eventually usher into our world an era of true joy and harmony," Sin said.

Sin, who has several relatives in Xiamen, Amoy, visited China in 1983 and 1987.

In his latest visit, Sin met with Communist Party chairman Zhao Ziyang, who congratulated him for his role in the 1986 bloodless people's uprising that toppled the Marcos regime.

Reports from China said Zhao, who has been described as a reform minded leader, had offered to resign at the height of the crisis in Beijing last week. Zhao, the reports added, had expressed sympathy with the protesters. [passage omitted]

German Contribution to Aid Plan Assured
HK2305025389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 May 89

[Text] German Ambassador Peter Scholz has assured the Philippines of Germany's substantial contribution to the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] to enhance the country's economic recovery. The German envoy however could not ascertain the figure which Germany would give the PAP until after the final papers are ready within the next 2 months, but he said to reporters the amount is still open. Scholz called a press conference on the eve of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Federal Republic of Germany which President Aquino will visit next month along with France. Scholz said the Philippines and Germany observe this year their 300 years of friendly relations and 35 years of diplomatic relations.

Thailand

U.S. Pledges Not To Attack Libyan Plant
BK2405005889 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 May 89 p 2

[Text] The United States has assured Thailand that it will not attack Libya's alleged chemical arms plant in order to avoid hurting Thai workers there, a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy Foreign Ministry spokesman said the assurance was given "privately" to the ministry.

However, Pratyathawi said the ministry still expressed doubts on whether the US administration made the decision in response to recent Thai diplomatic moves or because of other factors.

Washington had reportedly been considering bombing the controversial plant in Al-Rabitah, 80 kilometers south of the Libyan capital of Tripoli, and had pressured the Thai government to evacuate about 200 Thai workers from the factory in order to clear the way for American attacks.

Losses to the lives of those Thai workers will certainly damage the Thai-US relationship.

The US assurance and a series of Thai diplomatic moves involving Libya recently have eased concerns in Bangkok over the safety of the Thai workers in the Arab country, Pratyathawi said.

Last week, Libya's ambassador to the Philippines met Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. The envoy told Thai leaders that Libya had never threatened to expel about 25,000 Thai workers in Libya and would not use the workers as a bargaining chip to counter the US threat, said Pratyathawi.

It had been reported that Libya would expel all Thai workers in the country if those at the controversial plant were evacuated.

Meanwhile, the House committee on foreign affairs yesterday praised the Thai government's diplomatic campaign involving the US, Libyan, and Israel governments to guarantee the safety of the Thai workers.

Surin Phitsuwan, the committee's spokesman, said that the government should take this opportunity to send a delegation to Libya to see what the real situation is, as well as to discuss with Tripoli on the overall living conditions of Thai workers.

Surin said confusion remained over the existence of Thai workers in al-Rabitah, and that the Thai government should make clarification.

He quoted the Libyan ambassador to the Philippines as telling Thai leaders that there were no Thai workers in al-Rabitah except Libyans. However, Surin said the House committee had been informed that 294 Thais have been employed in the chemical plant.

'Middle Road' for Chatchai's U.S. Policy Urged
BK2405091089 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
23 May 89 p

[Column by Pliew Si Ngoen: "The Middle Road"]

[Excerpts] Anything that is unnatural usually does not last very long. Too taut or too loose is not good—it is best to take the middle road. The flexibility of the democratic form of administration is the most natural system. [passage omitted]

Our leader General Chatchai Chunhawan is among the people who take the middle road in national administration, particularly with regard to foreign policy.

But he applies this line only vis-a-vis certain countries. It could be unintentional because he appears to have applied it with some prejudice based on "gratitude" for some or "getting even" with others.

Take the Cambodian problem, Gen Chatchai claims that 10 years of implementing the former policy did not bring satisfactory results and he wants to try a new policy of turning the battlefield into a marketplace.

The policy brought quick results to the satisfaction of impatient Thai people. The policy impressed many people abroad who have since focused on Gen Chatchai and tried to dig up his biography to answer his sudden rise in international politics.

The secret for the initial success of the Thai policy is the use of "the middle road" to solve the problem by giving equal importance to all four Cambodian factions—Sihanouk, Hun Sen, or whoever.

The policy's outcome may not be all roses in the end, but Gen Chatchai deserves more credit than criticism.

On the current problem in Thai-U.S. relations with Libya being in the middle, it appears that Gen Chatchai has not applied the "middle road" policy.

True, Gen Chatchai is a protege of M.R. Khukrit Pramot, whose policy while leading the government was rather anti-U.S., much so that during his government the U.S. flag was urinated upon. I think it is enough [for Chatchai] to keep Khukrit's faith but inheritance of his policy is not necessary.

Both the United States and Libya are Thailand's good friends. Is it necessary for us to take sides so obviously as the two friends argue?

If we want to take sides for long term interest, a skillful former diplomat like Gen Chatchai should be able to weigh which side Thailand should take. I think Gen Chatchai should take a vacation in the United States for a while.

Chawalit Tours Border Area With Burma

Says Karens Ready for Talks
BK2305133389 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT
23 May 89

[Text] Mae Sot, Thailand, May 23 (AFP)—Thai Armed Forces Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said here Tuesday that ethnic Karen insurgents had agreed to lay down their arms and open political negotiations with Burma's central government.

Gen Chawalit however told reporters that he could not give "any specific time-frame" for peace talks to put an end to the Karen National Union's (KNU) more than 40-year-old insurgency against Rangoon for autonomy.

The KNU is one of about a dozen ethnic minority insurgencies that have been fighting the central government since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948.

Gen Chawalit, who was on an inspection tour of the Thai-Burmese border following incursions by Burmese soldiers into Thailand last week, said that Thai Deputy Supreme Commander Phat Akkhanitbut had flown to Rangoon on Tuesday to "sound out" Burma's military government on peace negotiations.

The Bangkok government has protested about the incursions by Burmese troops.

Gen Chawalit said Thailand had asked Burmese military leaders "to allow political participation by the ethnic minorities if they agree to lay down their arms and enter parliament (in Rangoon)."

The general told reporters here near the border with Burma that the KNU had been contacted about the peace moves and "they have already agreed, but we cannot give a specific time-frame."

"The present Burmese Government cannot kill over 10 million ethnic minority people, and I don't think the Burmese Government has any such intention," Gen Chawalit said in a reference to the importance of the ethnic minorities among Burma's population of 41 million people.

"They may only use military pressure to a point where they can create a more favourable situation to initiate political negotiations to settle the ethnic question in a peaceful way," he said.

"We are not involved," Gen Chawalit said, adding: "We are only trying to help them find a way out so that they may have peace and that the long drawn-out conflict be ended."

"Burma's development has sped up significantly. At present, development work in Burma has had very good results, and they (the Rangoon government) should be given a chance to build trust and solidarity among people in their own country which is the key to success of their national development task," he said.

Sounds of exploding shells fired by Burmese Government troops and Karen rebels could be heard intermittently while Gen Chawalit was talking to reporters near the Thai border village of Wang Kaeo.

Wang Kaeo was destroyed Saturday [20 May] by Burmese soldiers who intruded into Thailand as part of an attack against the Karen stronghold at Komura just across the Moei River that marks the border between Thailand and Burma.

"The Burmese authorities should have the courtesy to talk with us about this matter. Just saying sorry is not very appropriate, because the sympathy we have up to now shown them may be wearing away," he said.

"Even the ethnic minority people, when fighting between themselves affects the Thai people and their property, have offered help and compensation."

Asked if there was any top-level agreement between the Thai and Burmese military leaderships to allow incursions into each other's territory in cases of "hot pursuit" of insurgents, Gen Chawalit said: "This cannot be. Thailand is a sovereign country. There are no such agreements."

Warns Against Future Violations

BK2305153789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] Thai territory belongs to the Thai people. Foreign elements must not be permitted to violate Thai territory in order to help them fight their adversaries. Army Commander and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this during a trip to inspect the site of the Burmese soldiers' incursion in Ban Wang Kaeo, Mae Sot District, Tak Province this morning.

Gen Chawalit said it is the duty of the Thai Armed Forces to protect national independence and sovereignty—it is impossible for them to permit the violation of Thai territory by any minority group, Burmese soldiers, or Indochinese elements, regardless of how close our relations as neighbors are.

On prevention of violation of Thai territory by foreign armed forces, Gen Chawalit said future violations will be dealt with by strong political measures and military measures by the Thai soldiers. Regarding political measures, discussions will be held in a brotherly manner. As for military measures, instead of using smoke rounds to warn the offenders, live ammunition will be used. Thai soldiers will be used in defensive and warning operations, but they will not be used for the purpose of confrontation with the forces of neighboring countries. Thai operations will be carried out only to safeguard Thai sovereignty.

The Army commander said the Burmese Government must be held responsible for the incident that caused harm to Thai people along the border. He said he had ordered Assistant Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut to go to Rangoon this morning to inform senior Burmese officials about the damage caused by the Burmese soldiers' incursion and their shelling.

Burma Apologizes, Agrees To Pay Compensation
BK2405071889 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters this morning that the Thai-Burmese border situation is expected to return to normal and that the Burmese Government has expressed regrets over the border incident and has asked that efforts begin anew to create mutual understanding and good relations. The foreign minister said Thailand does not want recurrence of such an incident.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan told newsmen at 1000 today after meeting with Burmese Ambassador U Nyunt Swe at the Foreign Ministry that the ambassador delivered a note from his government apologizing over the border incident and saying that the incident was perpetrated by low-level soldiers despite a previous warning against any action against Thailand. The ambassador noted that Gen Saw Maung, commander in chief of the Burmese Defense Forces, gave assurances to a Thai military delegation that no such incidents will occur again, particularly by the Burmese border units. The Burmese Government also is ready to compensate for the damage and a subcommittee would be formed to assess the damage in detail.

Commerce Minister Reports on Rangoon Trade Talks
BK2405125389 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and his 48-strong delegation returned from a visit to Burma yesterday. He said trade discussions in Burma proceeded well but a border trade agreement, which Burma proposed, was not signed. Subin said he had cordial discussions about trade with the Burmese prime minister and the commerce, industry, and mining ministers. The Burmese side informed him that it is Burmese policy to allow the private sector to expand trade, as opposed to the previous practice of trade monopoly by the government. Burma will welcome trade between the Thai and Burmese private sectors or between the Thai private sector and the Burmese public sector.

According to Subin, Thailand proposed establishment of a joint Thai-Burmese trade committee and that the Thai currency be used in trading along the border. The Burmese side accepted the proposals for consideration because it has little experience in border trade. Subin said the two sides agreed to exchange trade information to enable both sides to assist each other. The Burmese commerce minister was invited to visit Thailand, which possibly will take place in the last week of June. The Burmese side was asked to invite Thailand to participate meetings on jade, diamond, and ruby bidding in Burma.

The commerce minister said no agreements were signed with Burma during his visit, not even on the border trade which Burma proposed a 60/40 Thai-Burmese trading ratio because Thailand could not set a specific ratio due to its free trading nature.

Chatchai To Invite PRC's Zhao Ziyang
BK2405065489 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
24 May 89 p 6

[Text] Changes in the Chinese leadership are likely to affect Prime Minister Li Peng, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Describing the developments in China as complex and worrisome to Thailand, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi doubted the unrest would have a significant impact on the Cambodian peace process.

Ministry deputy spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said the evacuation plans from the Beijing embassy had been prepared in case of crisis.

So far, protesters and authorities have kept away from the various embassies around Tiananmen Square.

Meanwhile, Chinese Communist Party secretary-general Zhao Ziyang will be invited to Thailand once the unrest there eases, the Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday.

Gen Chatchai made his remarks during a courtesy call by new Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun at Government House, where they discussed Cambodia.

The premier said a ceasefire was essential to facilitate the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and that a national census should be taken to determine the number of eligible voters.

Gen Chatchai told Mr Li he was relieved the situation in China had improved without violence and that Mr Zhao would be invited to Thailand.

Future cooperation, said Gen Chatchai, would not be limited to China and Thailand and other ASEAN countries but would extend throughout Asia and the Pacific Region.

Unidentified Vessel Observed in Gulf Waters
OW2405140289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT
24 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 24 KYODO—An unidentified ship, believed to be an intelligence-gathering vessel, has been spotted in the Thai Gulf, a Thai Navy spokesman said Wednesday.

The ship, estimated to weigh about 800 tons and carry sophisticated electronics, was seen sailing into the Thai Gulf from the east. The ship turned south Tuesday night and Wednesday, according to Navy Captain Banjerd Panchareon.

It arrived about the same time that the American warship, 'Cape Horn,' docked at Thai's Sattahip Naval Base. The U.S. vessel arrived Tuesday night, carrying American arms and men, including a fleet of F-16 jet [as received] and joined a joint military exercise with Thai armed forces.

The joint Thai-American military exercise, code-named 'Cobra-Gold'89,' is the eighth such annual event.

The joint exercise is aimed at boosting teamwork between Thai and American forces in the event of an invasion of Thailand.

The joint exercise, to be held in the upper central region of Thailand, will begin June 3 and last until June 21. Preparatory transportation of arms, equipment and troops was to begin Thursday.

Consequences of Malaysian Copyright Law Viewed
BK1805012789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 May 89 p 4

[Post Editorial: "Copyright: the Malaysian Tale"]

[Text] Last year, Malaysia succumbed to enormous pressure and rewrote its copyright law. That law essentially put Malaysia in the mainstream of worldwide copyright protection. It specifically included computer software. On the face of it, the law was a good one and up-to-date. To qualify for protection under its terms, publishers and authors had to introduce their products into Malaysia within 30 days of appearance in any other market.

The Malaysian law now has had its baptism of fire. In a test, legal action was launched against sellers of the popular WordStar computer program. Late last month, the American company that owns WordStar complained officially that the software was on unauthorised sale in several shops. Police acting under the new copyright law swooped on the shops and arrested the owners. The case now is before legal authorities and the courts. If convicted, the alleged pirates face fines of 4.7 million baht and five years in prison for each pirated copy of the software.

Because the copyright law now is part of the Malaysian process, all of this is legal and in a way it is just another humdrum criminal proceeding. But there is enormous instruction for Thailand in this case and others that will follow. WordStar managing director Robert K. Stewart has promised next to prosecute unauthorised users of WordStar, starting with businesses.

The alternative to this perfectly legal prosecution is for users of WordStar to throw away their pirated versions and buy a legal copy of the software from Mr Stewart. But Mr Stewart and his Kuala Lumpur distributors have bad news for those who contemplate this step. He will sell WordStar only to those Malaysians willing to pay the equivalent of 10,184 baht. And this is his special discount price: WordStar's "normal" price in Malaysia is 15,345 baht.

The action in Malaysia thus buttresses the emotional opponents of copyright law in Thailand. The WordStar has proved these critics right. In WordStar's home country, the United States, the normal price for a WordStar software program is the equivalent of 6,500 baht. Thus WordStar now is threatening huge fines and prison sentences against Malaysians unless they pay roughly twice the original price for the software program.

We have consistently urged that Thailand enact a copyright law that would bring our country in line with most nations of the world. The apparent greed exhibited by WordStar in Malaysia, however, makes it clear that a copyright law must be carefully thought out. We firmly believe that authors, artists and inventors should be guaranteed safety from piracy. But consumers also need legal protection from pirates.

Malaysia's first experience with its new copyright law is instructive to both sides in the dispute now raging in Thailand. Corporate greed is not a viable alternative to piracy, no matter what pressures and arguments are used against the Government on the issue. We can only hope that in the future, software companies like WordStar will show the same responsibility to consumers that they demand in return. If the number of copyright prosecutions under the Malaysian example continues, it can only increase pressure upon the Government to reject any new copyright law to protect foreign authors and artists.

Foreign companies that represent innovative people would do well to study both the Malaysian developments and the consumer revolts in their own countries before they begin making demands here. A new copyright law is needed in Thailand, but not at the cost of abusing Thai consumers.

Official Assesses Tourism Potential in Indochina
BK1905022589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 May 89 pp 13, 24

[Text] The Tourism Authority of Thailand [TAT] is pressing to make Thailand the hub of tourism activities for Indochinese countries including Burma. The agency has completed a preliminary survey of all countries in the vicinity.

Seri Wongphaichit, the TAT deputy governor, accompanied by the military recently visited Cambodia to assess the tourism potential.

He said yesterday that apart from ongoing political obstacles, the Phnom Penh government was willing to accept assistance from TAT to develop its tourism industry.

There is only one international weekly flight into Phnom Penh where most of the 2,000 tourists and foreign visitors spend time in the capital city and the reknown Angkor Wat.

Seri said there was great potential for tourism development in Cambodia under joint cooperations by both the private and public sectors of the two countries.

He added that Angkor Wat has been restored from the damages caused by the decade-long war for tourists to pay visits. Other sites which would be popular to tourists are Angkor Thom and former palace of Prince Sihanouk.

Cambodia is currently accessible by air and dirt roads with non-air conditioned buses. Seri said it would more convenient for tourists if Thai Airways International could fly directly into Cambodia without having to fly first to Ho Chi Minh City, the former capital of South Vietnam.

The Thai government and most of the countries in the free world currently do not recognize the Phnom Penh government under Vietnamese-backed Premier Hun Sen. Efforts are underway spearheaded by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to bring peace to Cambodia where Vietnam has pledged to pull its troops out of the country by September.

However, the recent Sino-Soviet summit in Beijing failed to find a mutual solution to the war-torn Cambodia. The Thai military in particular has been encouraging the neighboring countries to engage in tourism activities as a quick means of earning hard currencies.

Seri said visits to Cambodia could be made without overnight stays since the country lacked hotel accommodation. There is a four-star hotel at Siem Reap Province but it only has 60 rooms.

He disclosed that a group of Singaporeans was investing in a 350-room hotel named Cambodiana at Siem Reap which is located close to the Thai border. The project will be completed in August and an expansion with another 350 rooms is planned for in 1990.

A group of Thai investors was also putting up money in a hotel project adjacent to the Cambodiana, the TAT deputy governor said.

He asserted that the tourism operations in Cambodia remained expensive. After a three and a half hour visit to Angkor Thom and Angkor Wat costing about US\$150 Seri described it as 'unreasonable'. He added that the matter would be discussed at subsequent meetings on Thai-Cambodia tourism development.

TAT Governor Thamnun Prachuapmo said the tourism development between Thailand and Laos was under the responsibility of a joint committee headed by Acting Thai Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Laotian Army Chief Sisavat Keobounphan.

He said the cooperation would proceed on the government-to-government basis and all business activities must be screened by the committee. He said the Thai side has told the Laotian counterparts that both parties should benefit from the tourism development for fairness.

Both sides are jointly drawing up tourism development plan. A survey of the Mekong River and towns located on both banks has been made. The cooperation will also cover manpower training, cultural exchange and sporting activities.

Thamnun asserted that tourism development in Indochina would benefit Thailand. TAT would have more variety to offer and bargaining power to compete with other regions.

He said Cambodia has the highest potential for tourism development in which Thailand would play a key role in attracting tourists to the region as the country has readily available facilities as well as finances and experience.

The governor expressed the hope that cooperation could be established with all countries in the region including Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to promote tourism during the next four years or even as long as 10 years. The cooperation would enable countries in this region to compete with the North Asian countries comprising South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan.

Paper Warns of Repercussions From Economic Policy
BK1405034089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 May 89 p 10

[From the "Inprint" column: "Short Term Gains, Long Term Losses?"]

[Text] KHAO PHISSET expresses concern about the Chatchai Chunhawan Government's handling of the economy, saying its emphasis on profit in the short term made for high risks that eventually would fall on the shoulders of ordinary people.

The weekly recalls a recent warning from former deputy finance minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak to the effect that the Chatchai Government could face economic instability, stemming notably from yawning trade gaps and spiralling inflation.

He also predicted that finance and trade problems stemming from situations abroad would affect related sectors in Thailand.

As KHAO PHISSET sees it, these problems have arisen as warned, but the Government of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan "has not yet shown any indication of solving them."

The weekly points to four major problem areas:

—Accelerated growth requiring more import of raw materials will lead to a bigger trade deficit.

—The export drive has come up against protectionism from the United States and faces similar blocks from Europe and Japan; yet the government has not made it clear how Thailand is to build up its bargaining power in international trade.

—Government spending is high as a result of regular expenditures like salaries for civil servants and military budgets. The regional development schemes for the North, South and Northeast if implemented will push up inflation a great deal.

—The emphasis on growth despite precarious financial circumstances, notably a low level of savings, makes for dependence on foreign loans and, by consequence, more debt which ultimately will have to be borne by taxpayers.

Perpetuation of such an "economic strategy" could make Thailand among the most indebted "in the same group as the Latin American states," the weekly points out.

KHAO PHISSET urges urgent action by the Government to prevent economic instability. "The search for short-term business interests and profits in disregard of long-term repercussions inevitably brings high risk to the Thai economy and people."

"When crisis befalls the Thai economy, the investments and profits of financiers dominating the government parties may be affected," it says.

"But those who stand to lose most and bear the heaviest burden are the people, farmers, planters, industrial workers and consumers at large," it says.

Weekly Evaluates Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon
BK1205144589 Bangkok KHAO PHISSET in Thai
26 Apr-2 May 89 pp 18-20

["Analysis" by "Sunthon Khongsomphong"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In tests for cadets at the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, Class 1, which included General Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Gen Sanan Sawetserani, Gen Chawalit often emerged top place of the class followed by Gen Sunthon. Sunthon was a member of the infantry corps. He first rose to fame in the military circle when he became commander of the Special Warfare Unit (Red Beret), before being promoted to the post of assistant army commander. There were some speculations that he would become deputy

Army commander, but somehow he crossed over to the Supreme Command to become its chief of staff as Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun was appointed deputy Army commander instead.

Gen Sunthon's image has been that of a loyal No 2 man to his superiors. He led a group of military officers marching to give moral support to then Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon during a crisis without any fear of political "risk" or a risk in his path to power. He is a man who has openly shown his affection for his "classmate" Gen Chawalit. In doing so, he was sometimes strongly criticized. He was very strongly criticized when he organized an opening ceremony of a new building called "Yongchaiyut" at the Special Warfare Unit. In fact, he named the building out of friendship with his classmate, not out of desire to please his superior.

In the eyes of senior and junior military officers or even his classmates, Gen Sunthon is a man who can be easily read. His straightforward and open personality, described by some people as "impulsive," make many realize that he is not a "cunning" man. This quality is probably what makes him a good commander.

However, Sunthon's political outlook centers on security, with emphasis on security vigilance and security tasks. He may lack delicate personality when dealing with "international strategy" or may lack depth in consideration of such issues affecting national security as economic changes, ideology, or philosophy but these lags do not make him unsuitable for major military posts. His consistent good treatment of his subordinates, straightforward behavior, and strong determination to achieve goals enable him to change from a warrior to a staffer without difficulty after he was appointed military chief of staff at the Supreme Command. As a good subordinate, Sunthon has complied with his superior's policy and intentions perfectly, although the Armed Forces have lately shifted the policy to emphasize development programs and socioeconomic tasks. [passage omitted]

Sunthon have associated with a number of politicians. He said in an interview: "I have many friends who are politicians." However, his relationship with politicians is more of a personal relationship and does not concern ideals or policies. He was bold enough to associate with politicians openly during the parliamentary crisis which led to dissolution of parliament during the Prem 4 government. Sunthon openly carried out "political activities" strictly in accordance with order from the "upper level." Although his activities sometimes seem "dangerous" to the parliamentary or political groups, most people have come to accept that, in fact, he is just the one who strictly follows the order rather than one who has ill intentions against the system or the political institution.

Sunthon's association with other social organizations is largely based on his gentlemanly personality, honesty, and frankness. It is believed that he might be a senior military officer "bold enough to stage a coup." But

because a coup "is not his idea," his candidacy for Army commander post at a time when the political situation has changed will not endanger the Parliament or the political system. The image of decisiveness and straight forwardness is the characteristic of a military officer, which is different from "ambition" and "desire for power and prestige" of which Gen Sunthon seems to have very little. [passage omitted]

The authority and responsibility Sunthon has at present include coordination with several important projects such as the establishment of a war reserve stockpile, military modernization, and cooperation with neighboring countries. This has enhanced his administrative potentials. Sunthon has been a member of Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's delegation visiting neighboring and other friendly countries. His part in the visits help makes the line of thinking of the government and the military more harmonized.

Most military officers appear to respect Sunthon. He is a model of the military tradition. The slogan: "Do not kill subordinates, do not complain to superior, and do not sell off your friends" truly reflects the administration and command tradition in the Armed Forces. This tradition is given equal importance to other aspects of Armed Forces development under the policy of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut who wants to instill and encourage "army traditions." It appears that Gen Sunthon will be an officer who will give importance to this policy. [passage omitted]

Career of Assembly President Wan Reviewed
BK1705105589 Bangkok MATICHON SUTSUPDA
in Thai 7 May 89 p 8

[Article: "Analyzing the Power Base of Wan Chansu"]

[Text] In just a few days, the political focus on the Assembly president candidacy has shifted from former House Speaker Prasit Kanchanawat to Wan Chansu, chairman of the Prime Minister's Advisory Board. The people in general are wondering who Wan is and why he has been entrusted to take up the highest position of the legislative branch. According to general knowledge, Prasit Kanchanawat is a veteran politician and also chairman of the Bangkok Bank Company Limited, the biggest financial firm in Thailand. But who is Wan?

Wan Chansu was born on 16 August 1923, the son of Deputy Second Grade Ammat [a rank formerly conferred on civil officials] Ekyu Chansu, founder of the Saphan Luang Law Office, which played an important part in Wan Chansu's achieving great success in both business and politics.

Graduating from the Law Faculty of Thammasat University the same year Bunchu Rotchanasathian graduated from the Accountancy Faculty, Wan Chansu served in the Police Department for 3 years, avoiding the

military draft. After leaving the Police Department, he spent another 3 years working for the Chinese Embassy. After that, his father brought him to work at the Saphan Luang Law Office.

Wan began his business career after Deputy Second Grade Ammat Ekyu passed away. He started in the land purchasing business and then entered the shopping center business. The Wang Burapha Shopping Center, which was famous in the past, was undertaken by Wan in partnership with Senator Osot Kosin and his friends.

But the business that Wan regards as the real beginning of his business career is Thai Oil Company. He set up Thai Oil Company with Chao Chaokhanyun. Field Marshal Sarit Thannarat held 20 percent of the shares in the company, so Wan reported on the operations of the company to Field Marshal Sarit about two or three times a year.

After that, Wan progressed well in business circles, as he became a trusted advisor of Uthen Techaphaibun and manager of his own business in partnership with Chuti Bunsung and Phong Sarasin.

Presently, Wan is involved in managing no less than 40 companies. It is difficult to give the exact number, because even Wan has said that "I cannot remember how many companies I am running."

Because of the large number of companies, he has had to face conflicts between the companies that belong to him. Such problems have caused Wan to train himself on blending interests among those companies.

For instance, Wan is managing both Isuzu Motors Company and Bridgestone (Thai) Company. Isuzu Motors Company wants to buy tires from Bridgestone (Thai) Company at the lowest price. But Bridgestone (Thai) Company wants to sell its tires at the highest price. Concerning this conflict, Wan has said that "everything has two lines and depends on how to find the point of convergence. It also depends on who will be able to know the exact problems of the two sides, knowing the dead-lines of the two sides and then trying to find a common point for them."

The most prominent role that Wan has ever played in blending business interests was his role in ending the conflict between the Mekong group and the Hong Thong group [two local liquor-producing groups] by using his contacts acceptable to both sides, while both sides believed Wan could maintain his neutrality.

The principle for the merger of the two groups was that he would not get involved if both sides could reach an agreement. But he would make his own rulings and decisions if they failed to reach an agreement. Being able to mediate conflicts in business involving hundreds of billion baht is beyond the capability of an ordinary person.

Besides the above achievement, Wan also was involved in solving the crisis of the Siam City Bank and the First Bangkok City Bank. Wan used his good relations with leading businessmen to invite them to help shore up the positions of the two banks; he was trusted by the Bank of Thailand in selecting correct personnel.

"Sometimes I had to try to avoid the reporters because I did not want to tell lies. At that time, I could not give the true details. Sometimes I even had to sit in the car of Kamchon Sathirakun, governor of the Bank of Thailand, to leave through the back exit of the bank," Wan said, recalling the solution of the crisis of the two banks.

Trust is the most important thing that interest-sharing mediators must receive from rival groups. But this is not something any ordinary person can achieve.

"We have to establish close relations for 20 to 30 years and have to work for them until they trust us," Wan said.

Broadening relations is an asset that Wan Chansu has nurtured for a long time. Kraisaek Chunhawan has said that "Khun [Mister] Wan knows a lot of people. Taking as an example the case of the G.S. Steel Company; the owner of the company, Chamni, even refused to talk with the prime minister. But when Khun Wan was asked to help solve the issue, the issue was settled well."

As one of the best interest-sharing mediators, one thing that Wan has always upheld is to maintain himself behind the scenes in solving problems—similar to General Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Wan has known Gen Chawalit, Army commander and acting supreme commander, since Chawalit led the directorate of Army Operations. At present, Wan is used to calling Gen Chawalit "director," while Chawalit is used to calling Wan "uncle."

Relations between Wan and Gen Chawalit are very close. Someone in Wan's house has even said that "before Gen Chawalit was appointed the Army commander, Gen Chawalit used to come to Wan's house every week, sometimes several times a week."

Wan has openly, highly praised Gen Chawalit for his intelligence—in politics, military affairs, and economics.

"We get along well with each other. It is not necessary for us to share identical opinions on all issues, if our views are on the the same level. If we differ on some issues, we must have our reasons." This is the principle on which the relationship between Gen Chawalit and Wan has lasted to date.

Wan entered the business circles of Soi Ratchakhru during the time of Field Marshal Phin Chunhawan, father of General Chatchai Chunhawan, by using the Saphan Luang Law Office as an important springboard.

During that period, the business of Soi Ratchakhru had to pass through [business tycoon] Luan Buasuwan. Luan could not speak fluent Thai, and the business of Soi Ratchakhru was involved with official agencies. As a result, Luan brought Wan to help him and to look after the business of Soi Ratchakhru together with Det Bunlong.

The relationship between Wan and Gen Chatchai Chunhawan has lasted for a long time, even through the time when Gen Chatchai reached his lowest ebb. When Gen Chatchai took up the premiership, the name of "Wan Chansu" was the first candidate for the chairmanship of the Prime Minister's Advisory Board.

In addition to his relationship with Gen Chatchai and Gen Chawalit, Wan has also been acquainted with Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister and Democrat Party leader, in his capacity as a legal adviser of the Rattakun family. "We have associated for 50 to 60 years"—this shows the close relations between Wan and Phichai. They have a high degree of personal relations, which is more than a simple relationship between a business owner and a lawyer, because of the frequent legal services and the good care in a friendly way.

Concerning his ties with Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister and Social Action Party leader, their inseparable relations in business are good indicators of their relationship.

Wan has also associated with other party leaders, such as Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy prime minister and Ratsadon Party leader. Their relations in clearing a huge debt in the past 2 to 3 years is a tie that cannot be easily forgotten.

Wan has been acquainted with Solidarity Party leader Narong Wongwan. During the period of the Prem V government, both Wan and Narong believed that the Ruam Thai Party would be able to join the government; this was a belief until the last moments of the Prem V government.

His relations with politicians, military officers, and businessmen are big steps that bring Wan to the position of the parliament president without any problem. This is the beginning of a new life of appearing in the public eye instead of just acting behind the scenes, which he has been doing for a long time.

Vietnam

Refugee Resettlement Issue Addressed

BK1705102589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 16 May 89

[Unattributed article: "Concerning the Issue of Boat People From Vietnam"]

[Text] Ever since 1975, the issue of boat people from Vietnam has now and then emerged. "Boat people" is the parlance of the press in many countries. Yet, the fact is that

quite a number of people have left Vietnam by road. Why such a phenomenon? In fact, this is not unique in world history. Even in Europe, during the years of World War II, there were 3 million refugees. According to statistics of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], in 1982 there were 10.24 million refugees in the world. Such movements in population are usually related to the consequences of war and major political and socioeconomic upheavals, or natural disasters.

Everyone knows that our country is the only country in contemporary history that had to endure successive wars of aggression for nearly 50 years—in reality, since 1940. This situation brought great upheavals and heavy socioeconomic consequences to the country. A great many families have been torn apart and have lived separately in different countries—thousands of miles apart—for decades. A number of people—who could not adapt to the new situation or could not face the temporary difficulties in the country, who dreamed of a paradise in some other country, or met with some misfortune, or were incited by fortune-tellers and the like—have gullibly left the country.

Certain ill-intentioned people have taken advantage of this situation to organize illegal departures for their personal profit. The phenomenon of illegal departures is further related to the plots of some outside forces that have tried to cause social troubles in our country, impairing our country's influence in the eye of the world public.

Noteworthy was that until the end of 1987, the foreign press only mentioned the issue of refugees with political implications. However, since the end of 1987, it has raised economic reasons to the forefront and on this basis it has invoked law and demanded the repatriation of refugees. The whole situation reveals that genuine humanitarianism has been several times abused for political purposes against our country.

However, we understand that this phenomenon has caused not a few troubles to the maintenance of social order and security in the country and also to other countries in the region that happened to be first asylum destinations for those illegal arrivals.

Proceeding from the task of ensuring social order and security, as well as from our aspiration to improve relations with the countries concerned, we have taken many measures domestically and internationally to resolve this thorny question step by step.

On the one hand, we have intensified defense along the border and on the seas and have severely punished instigators who organized illegal departures. We have recently coordinated with the countries concerned to detect and punish these so-called kidnappers. Our mass propaganda agencies have strived to explain to the general public the real status of those who have sought paradise and have instead fallen into the hell of concentration camps. Our state has pursued a humanitarian

policy toward those misled people who volunteer to repatriate and a stern attitude toward those who have abetted and organized the policies of countries involved. One of the very important measures taken by our state was its public announcement of the criteria and procedures for going abroad for family reunions as well as for settling personal affairs, and for closely cooperating with countries concerned and the UNHCR to settle such cases more frequently and favorably.

Our state has more than once urged other nations to accept more Vietnamese for resettlement under the family reunion program. It is worth noting that each country has its own policy and that one should not expect very generous offers of resettlement.

Regarding the countries of first asylum, such as Hong Kong and many Southeast Asian nations, new and very rigid policies have already been adopted. On 16 May 1988 the Hong Kong authorities started a screening program under which only people who meet certain criteria will be helped to resettle in other countries, whereas the vast majority of other refugees have been termed as economic migrants and plans have been worked out for their repatriation. Many Southeast Asian countries, particularly Malaysia and Thailand, have adopted the same policy since 14 March this year.

Thus, the vast majority of people still in those camps will not have any chance for resettlement in other countries. Instead, they will continue to face an uncertain future while being kept in those holding centers with no hope in sight.

In an important process, our country has negotiated with the countries concerned and with various international organizations to find a proper solution to this matter. We know that since this is a humanitarian issue, it should be solved by humanitarian measures; since this is an extremely complicated issue, it should be settled by taking into account the capabilities of all sides concerned; and since this issue involves many sides, it must be solved through negotiations based on a constructive spirit.

An important result of this process is that we have reached with the countries of first asylum an agreement on the organization of voluntary repatriation for people who want to return home. So far, we have received two batches of voluntary repatriates from Hong Kong, a number from Malaysia, and a number from Thailand—all with the financial support from the international community through the UNHCR.

World public opinion, including political circles and the media, has unanimously acknowledged that our state has adopted a humanitarian attitude toward those voluntary repatriates even though they have violated the criminal code by making illegal departures.

Our country is actively participating in the preparations for the convening of an international conference in Geneva in mid-June this year to discuss the question of Southeast Asian refugees. In keeping with the trend of dialogue and cooperation, the countries taking part in the preparations for this international conference have agreed to a comprehensive program to settle this extremely complicated issue step by step. If a constructive and cooperative spirit is maintained throughout the process, it is certain that the question of Southeast Asian refugees will eventually be resolved.

The important thing is that no country should use the refugee problem to serve its political objectives, to oppose Vietnam, to put pressure on any other country, or to cause confrontation. Such acts are really inhuman, because this issue concerns the fate of a very large number of people.

Renovation is taking place in our country, thus creating favorable conditions for everyone to work and live there. The best place for people to live and work is in their own motherland, because this is where people are most familiar with their environment and can live close to their loved ones.

Our state has adopted an open policy aimed at creating conditions for people who, for personal reasons, want to leave the country to join their relatives abroad. Therefore, people should leave through the legal channel instead of making illegal departures. Otherwise, they will gain nothing, because illegal departures are very risky and dangerous. Large numbers of people have lost their lives on the high seas; others have been killed or raped by pirates.

Given the new policies being adopted by the countries of first asylum, it is almost certain that there will be no chance for settlement in countries of first asylum or resettlement in other countries. In the final analysis, this is what lies ahead: an agonizing and solitary life, dependence on the holding centers for food supplies, and hopelessness.

Realities of Renovation Process Examined

BK1805145089 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
3 May 89 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Seeking To Understand the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum—Initial Experiences"]

[Text] Given our country's situation, renovation is a deep, thorough, and fresh revolutionary undertaking that cannot be patterned after any existing model. Therefore, "time is needed for us to search and create by ourselves and to create a new path in spite of all the difficulties and complexities," as Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said. In view of this, the initial experiences in the process of renovation over the past 2

years that were recapitulated by the party Central Committee's sixth plenum are very valuable. They serve as one of the important bases for us to continue in a more steadfast, confident, vigorous, definite, and effective manner the process of renovation initiated by the sixth party congress.

Renovation Must Be Comprehensive and Standardized

The process of renovation has in fact taken place fairly early in our country, as it is reflected in such party policies and state decisions on economic issues as the resolution of the party Central Committee (fourth tenure) sixth plenum, Directive No 100 of the Secretariat on the new contract system for agricultural cooperatives, Decision No 25-CP of the Council of Ministers on balancing the plan with different sources of funding at state-run enterprises, the general price readjustments in 1981 and 1985 that brought state-directed prices close to median market prices.... However, these policies still remain more or less isolated and are not based on firm theories and realities; therefore, they have not brought about true renovation in the socioeconomic field.

On the basis of strictly analyzing the national situation, the sixth party congress for the first time set forth comprehensive and standardized viewpoints, tasks, and policies for renovation.

Realities over the past 2 years totally confirm that only by carrying out comprehensive and standardized renovation along the path charted by the sixth party congress can we push the renovation process forward. This is no coincidence, for it has deep-rooted causes. Renovation is often triggered by the pressing problems of the economy, above all the economic structure and the mechanism of management, especially in the field of distribution and circulation. As economic and social problems are closely related, economic renovation must naturally go together with social renovation. And socioeconomic renovation must start with renovation in awareness and renovation in thinking. To facilitate the emergence and development of the new thinking it is necessary to deeply and broadly democratize party and social activities. This calls for renovating the organization and operational mode of the political system, building and developing socialist democracy, and renovating ideological work and organizational-cadre work. As far as the entire society is concerned, this is the logic of the renovation process that is taking place in our country. Realities of the restructuring or renovation process in fraternal countries also point to the same lesson, that to truly solve socioeconomic problems it is necessary to carry out comprehensive and standardized renovation in all areas of social life.

Furthermore, the substance of renovation in each area also includes renovation in awareness; renovation in thinking; and renovation of mechanism and policies, cadre organization, work style, and operational procedures. If renovation is limited to a certain link or area

without covering all other links and areas in a comprehensive and standardized manner, it will not only fail to attain the objectives set forth but may also cause harmful effects. We have gained practical and profound experience in this regard through the readjustment of prices.

Following the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee (fifth tenure) and the second plenum of the party Central Committee (sixth tenure), we readjusted the prices of "input" supplies with the good intention of doing away with price subsidization. However, since there were no corresponding measures for controlling "output" prices, doing away with subsidization in terms of capital and credit, ensuring the collection of revenues for the state budget, and for broadening the enterprises' right to autonomy, it turned out that as the prices of supplies increased, some enterprises jacked up production costs, reduced their contributions to the budget, and requested more capital. This situation led to more subsidization to meet the new median prices and aggravated the budget deficit. Meanwhile, the old mechanism prevented other enterprises from improving production and business management and caused bottlenecks in production and circulation. Thus, the raising of the prices of supplies not only failed to bring about the desired result but also caused new difficulties to the economy. Although there still remain many problems that need to be solved, important progress has been made recently in the management of prices with a comprehensive and standardized approach; and most state-directed prices have been converted into commercial prices to closely reflect the market situation without causing serious price fluctuation.

Naturally, the emphasis placed on comprehensiveness and standardization of the renovation process does not rule out but, on the contrary, requires that in every step taken, key problems be correctly pinpointed so that efforts can be concentrated on their settlement so as to change the entire situation.

Reviewing Realities and Studying Theories Constitutes a Pressing Requirement

Socialism in the world, now that it is seriously challenged by economic and scientific-technological developments of our times, must reassess itself in order to restructure and renovate all areas of social life, overcome weaknesses, stagnation, and crisis, and fully bring into play its superiority. As far as our country is concerned, the deeper and broader the renovation process, the more the new issues that arise concerning the fundamental concepts of socialism and the mode and way for advancing to socialism. These issues cover commodity production under socialism, the various forms of ownership of the means of production, the multi-component economic structure, the mechanism of planning based on economic accountability and market relations, the contents, organization, and mode of party leadership and state management in the process of democratization, and the development of the masses' dynamism and creativeness.

All this is related to issues concerning awareness, concepts, and lines of the socialist revolution in our country. Life demands that we, instead of dogmatically duplicating old models, concretize and creatively develop the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the characteristics of the country and our times so that we will not deviate from socialism and become "even more socialist." In view of this, the task of reviewing realities and studying theories to perfect the system of concepts about renovation must be developed more deeply and broadly than ever before in order to promptly clarify issues that arise in life so that unity in awareness, will, and action can be achieved by the entire party and people. First of all, we must urgently proceed with the formulation of the party's platform and a socioeconomic strategy so as to set the correct orientations for practical activities. Nevertheless, it will be bookish and unrealistic unless we proceed from realities and pay close attention to practical activities in so doing. Marxism-Leninism itself is the result of realities being reviewed and generalized into theories.

Realities should be reviewed regularly and systematically, with attention given to both successes and failures, prospects and new factors, and experiences on the macro and micro scales. Experiences should be practical and specific and not trivial; and special care should be taken to develop new growth. Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh stressed that one of the causes for the success of the party Central Committee sixth plenum is that "the mass movement for revolutionary actions has in the past 2 years provided us with realistic bases on which to reach a conclusion on new problems and create the conditions for achieving a consensus in terms of concepts."

The Issue Is To Take the Correct Step

Life urgently demands renovation and a rapid change in the actual situation without delay or hesitation. The sixth party congress clearly pointed out that "renovation is an imperative requirement of the revolutionary undertaking and a question of survival." Armed with this concept, we have urgently carried out renovation to change the socioeconomic situation. Realities in the past 2 years show that the process of renovation has met with more difficulties and complexities than was expected. Old things that have been deeply ingrained in the thinking and habits of millions of people and are thoroughly assimilated in the organizational structure and in every mechanism and policy cannot be changed in a short time. Meanwhile, new components are not yet ready; they can only be gradually defined in the course of action. The renovation in thinking is still limited both in breadth and depth. Time is needed to develop single-mindedness in thought and action regarding some important theoretical and practical issues. Cadres—who serve as the decisive link—should be trained, retrained, deployed, and assigned in accordance with the new mechanism. The institutions based on the new thinking

and new policies have not yet been studied and developed in a consistent system. Therefore, the renovation process requires close leadership and appropriate steps. Nowhere else are revolutionaries so heavily required to search, create, and brainstorm as in selecting the steps to be taken and defining the viewpoints and policies thereof. To remain conservative or indifferent toward renovation is erroneous, as this would obstruct and hinder the renovation movement of the masses. On the other hand, impatience, haste, extremism, and adventurism are also detrimental and dangerous as they would, in effect, hinder the renovation process. Realities in the past 2 years indicate that it is necessary to clearly distinguish correct steps from hesitation. On the basis of firmly adhering to the basic orientations that have been established, the renovation process must go through many steps. Each of these steps must create certain changes in quantity and quality as actual conditions and capabilities permit, which will serve as the basis for the next higher steps. The resolution of the party Central Committee sixth plenum affirms: "We must persistently carry out the established orientations and objectives of renovation and accelerate the renovation undertaking without delay and hesitation, but we need steps, forms, and work methods suited to the actual situation. We must proceed in an urgent but steady manner, without being influenced by conservatism or impatience."

Our Viewpoint and Attitude

Renovation is a process of struggle for the triumph of the new and the progressive over the old and the backward—on a social scale as well as in each individual. This process naturally cannot be free of a conflict of concepts and interests. Therefore, each individual and each unit must boldly renounce erroneous concepts and departmental and egoistic interests, correctly resolve the relationship among the various interests, and respect and abide by the common principles and interests. Conservative, sluggish, impatient, and extremist attitudes and acts, as well as enthusiastic support for or opposition to renovation, may have different reasons and motives. Some people are conservative because they are misinformed, ignorant, or removed from reality. Others do not want to renounce the old for fear of losing personal, egoistic interests, positions, and fame. Still others, out of dissatisfaction, take advantage of renovation and democratization to "fish in troubled waters." Even an individual may support renovation in one area while remaining conservative in another. Furthermore, imperialist and reactionary forces always seek opportunities to incite, recruit, buy, and discredit one person or another and to distort one policy or another in an attempt to undermine the renovation process or alter its true course. However, the greater number of those who balk at renovation do so generally because of a lack of knowledge. We must distinguish deliberate acts of opposition from unintentional shortcomings and mistakes in order to avoid making "unreasonable mass accusations" and premature "condemnations." It is necessary to remain vigilant to deal with each particular case in an

appropriate manner. Only in this way can we rally and organize broad sections of the masses to successfully carry out renovation, isolate bad elements and foil their schemes, and protect our own ranks.

Daily Calls for Stronger Afforestation Campaign BK2305092689 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—The national daily NHAN DAN, in its editorial today, calls on the entire people to take part in the afforestation campaign which is aimed at basically restoring by the end of this century the ecological balance liquidated by the forest destruction.

The editorial, written on the 30th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to peasants urging them to plant more trees for house construction, says: "Over the past three decades, newly planted trees and forests have helped change the environment and scenes in many regions, particularly devastated and barren areas and white belts during the two wars. However, the afforestation movement has proceeded slowly with low efficiency, and the forest management and exploitation as well as the re-afforestation have left much to be desired. As a result, forest acreage and forest potentials have been seriously reduced both qualitatively and quantitatively. There are now throughout the country more than ten million hectares of denuded land and barren hills and over two million hectares of poor forests.

The fauna and flora resources have been fully exploited. Meanwhile, the area planted with new trees and afforested every year cannot make up for the forests exploited, destroyed, and burned".

The paper continues: "The scheme for agricultural production in each village and each district must be closely linked with its afforestation plan in accordance with the agro-forest mode in order to turn out more products from an acreage unit, including firewood for the people and grass for livestock breeding. The destruction of forests by men and animals must be put an end to. Forests, especially head-water forests, must be protected."

NHAN DAN concludes that the Vietnamese people will strive to afforest 3.5 million hectares and plant 4.5 million on scattered plots by the end of the year 2000.

Hydrometeorological Project Completed BK2005082289 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 20 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—The Vietnam General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, after 27 months of implementation, has completed and put into operation a UNDP [UN Development Program]-funded project titled "Hydro Meteorological Service" (or VIE-80-051 in code) worth U.S. dollar 1.5 (one point five) million. The project is aimed at strengthening the national hydrometeorological service through provision

of adequate equipment and training. It includes three well-equipped ground stations, built in Hanoi, the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City, for receiving satellite pictures round the clock, which help enhance the accuracy of general and typhoon forecasting.

Project To Combat Toxic Substances in Workplace
BK2005090189 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT
20 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—A project to combat dust and other toxic substances in the production environment was signed here yesterday by Duong Xuan An,

vice-president of the confederation of Vietnamese workers, and David Smith, UNDP [United Nations Development Program] representative in Hanoi.

Under the project, codenamed VIE/86/018, UNDP will contribute 725,000 US dollars, and the Vietnamese Government, 50 million dong. The project will be executed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Its aim is to help research and effectively control the production environment pollution, improve working conditions, reduce labour accidents and the incidence of occupational diseases.

A laboratory will be set up at the Institute for Research of Labour Safety to study measures to protect workers from dust and other toxic matters.

Australia

Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Visits

Namaliu Views Military Assistance

BK2305093489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 23 May 89

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Rabbie Namaliu, has talked about a range of situations in which his government would call on Australia for military help. Mr Namaliu arrives in Canberra tonight for an Australian visit.

Speaking on an Australian television program, Mr Namaliu said situations where Australia might be asked for military help included a border incursion by Indonesia, a coup, or a civil emergency. Mr Namaliu said Australia's regional position gave a certain sense of confidence and security to small South Pacific nations, including Papua New Guinea, which did not have large military capability.

Namaliu, Hawke Sign Accords

BK2405055289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 24 May 89

[Text] The Australian and Papua New Guinean prime ministers are holding talks expected to concentrate on the trouble in the copper-rich island of Bougainville.

After a ceremonial welcome in Canberra, Mr Namaliu signed an agreement with Mr Hawke under which Papua New Guinea will get aid worth more than \$1,000 million over 5 years. The two leaders also signed an agreement on taxation before going into private talks.

Radio Australia's diplomatic correspondent, (Stewart Heather), says Mr Namaliu may ask Australia to provide military helicopters to help end violence on Bougainville by militant landowners seeking greater compensation for copper mining.

Papua New Guinea's parliamentary opposition has rebuked the prime minister for leaving the country during the Bougainville crisis. An opposition spokesman, Mr (Perry Sabi), said Mr Namaliu should have stayed at home and sorted out the mess.

Vanuatu

80 Kg Heroin Seized in Hong Kong-Australia Link

BK2305051289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT
23 May 89

[Text] Port Vila, May 23 (AFP)—Vanuatu police have seized 80 kilograms (176 pounds) of heroin, worth some 60 million dollars, which was part of a massive shipment en route from Hong Kong to Australia, officials here said Tuesday.

The seizure topped the related consignment of 50 kilograms (110 pounds) confiscated by Australian authorities on May 12, the largest heroin haul in that country's history.

Harold Thompson, Vanuatu's deputy commissioner of police, told AGENCE FRANC-PRESSE that the 80 kilograms were found in a mini-bus brought into this South Pacific island republic.

He said the vehicle was brought in by Chung Siu Wah, a Chinese businessman who was arrested Thursday in Port Vila on charges of drug smuggling.

Some 800 grams (28 ounces) were discovered in a panel of the van the same day. The 80 kilograms, which would be worth about 60 million U.S. dollars, were found when police dismantled the vehicle a day later.

Mr. Thompson said the drugs were part of the shipment bound for Australia by the Hong Kong-based gang, the big circle triad.

Three members of the Australian federal police who came here to help in the investigation were due to return home Tuesday, the police official said.

"The investigation is still on but there are no other suspects," Mr. Thompson said. He said this was the first known case of Vanuatu being used as a transit point for drugs.

Australian and Hong Kong police arrested 17 people earlier this month to cap their four-month "Operation Soy" which smashed a major heroin smuggling ring.

Hong Kong officials said the ring had shipped number four heroin, which is 92 percent pure, from Southeast Asia's Golden Triangle to the British colony via China in November.

From there the drugs were smuggled to Vanuatu and repacked inside a refrigerator and water heater for delivery to Australia, they said.

In addition to the 50 kilograms seized on May 12, 10.3 kilograms (22.7 pounds) which are believed to be linked to the same shipment were confiscated May 2 at Sydney Airport.

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